

# *The* Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

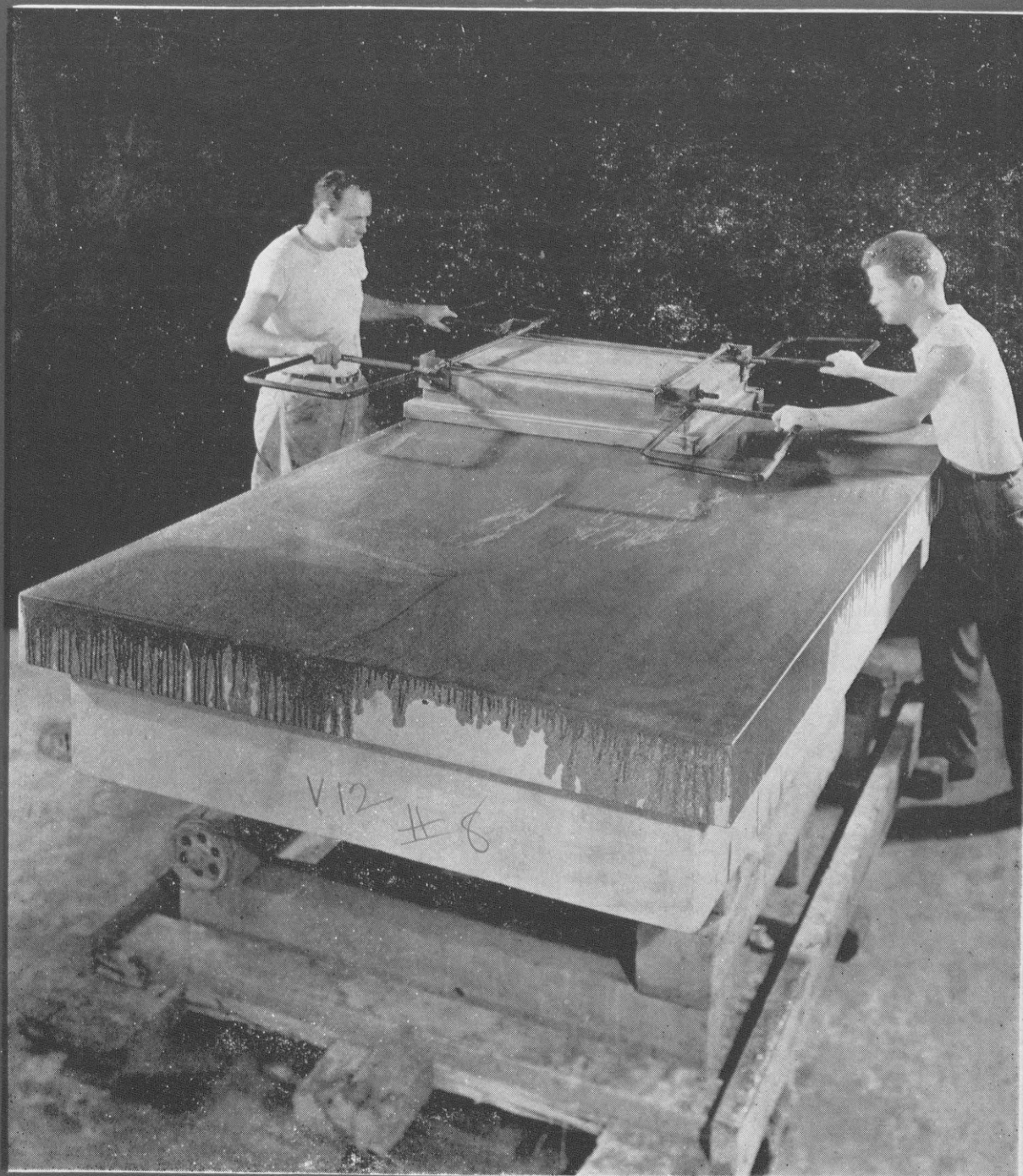
IVAN J. RAHN:  
DEAF EMPLOYER OF DEAF



REV. JOHN A. BEYER  
OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST



DEAF-BLIND PARENTS'  
REMARKABLE SON



PRECISION MEASUREMENT . . . See Page 3

50c Per Copy

APRIL, 1960

# The Editor's Page

## Apologies to Colorado, Kansas, Idaho for Omission from List

In the February issue we carried an editorial to the effect that 27 state associations of the deaf had ratified the reorganization of the National Association of the Deaf. An intent reader counted the states listed and could come up with only 24. An investigation on our part revealed that the last line of type got lost in making up the Editor's Page and that Colorado, Kansas, and Idaho were thus left off. Our apologies!

The complete list: Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Montana, Alabama, Illinois, North Dakota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Oregon, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, California, New York, Indiana, Washington, South Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, and Idaho.

## The Deaf as Joiners

Americans have been called a nation of joiners; that is, they pride themselves in the number of organizations in which they hold membership—the greater such affiliations, the greater an individual's prestige. Is this also true of the American deaf? To how many organized groups does the average deaf person belong? To what extent does he actively participate in such organizations?

The deaf of America have several national organizations; next come the state associations of the deaf; and on the local level are the clubs, fraternal divisions, and religious groups. We might add semi-private circles such as social groups meeting in the homes of their members. Naturally, we must include religious fellowship and kindred organizations.

In the above organizations the deaf mingle with their deaf counterparts although quite often there are some hearing persons within the group or on the fringes. Now to what extent do the deaf join and participate in organizations whose membership consists almost wholly of hearing persons?

Printers belong to their union in most of the cities. Some attend meetings regularly. There are often fellow printers who interpret the proceedings in signs. The same may be true in

other unions, but more often the deaf limit their participation to paying their dues.

All over the nation there are deaf individuals who hold membership in the so-called service clubs which hold luncheon type meetings. As a rule, they belong because of close friends in the organization whose companionship means so much; however, there have been several who have taken active roles. We know of one man who served as treasurer of his Rotary Club for a score of years. There have been others entrusted with important committee work.

Should the deaf avail themselves of opportunities to join organizations other than those of the deaf? The answer depends on the individual. If a deaf person can enjoy such participation and extend his circle of acquaintances, he can reap great benefits. The first step is to weigh one's limitations and the time and expense of such membership against the advantages which may be forthcoming. Second, one must have friends to pave the way.

In church affairs the deaf find ready acceptance. Quite a few become deacons. Ministers and others in positions of leadership usually welcome the deaf into participation with hearing members of their congregations.

Lest we be accused of advocating that the deaf start joining organizations on a wholesale basis, we would like to make an observation and offer a bit of pertinent advice. If a deaf person has served as a worthwhile member of an organization of the deaf, he can join an organization composed mostly of hearing persons expecting to work TWICE as hard. The advice: Do all you can for organizations of the deaf and then join other groups if they appeal to you.

## On To Dallas

A few short years ago, the prospect of a week "Deep in the Heart of Texas" would have caused deep reflection—those Texas summers can be scorching. In 1960, the thought that comes to mind first is an air-conditioned hotel, soft carpets, and genial companionship. Dallas beckons us all. That July 4 rodeo and chuck wagon supper is appealing even if we have to venture outside Hotel Adolphus.

## The Silent Worker

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April, 1960—THE SILENT WORKER



## Ivan Rahn, A Craftsman, Believes in Fellowmen

Dayton, Ohio, Product of Central Institute Builds Up Granite Surface Plate Business with Policy of Employing Deaf Workmen.

Can you imagine a factory that produces extremely accurate precision instruments and employs only "deaf and dumb" people? Well, there is such a factory, Rahn Granite Surface Plate Company, of Dayton, Ohio. The product is surface plates, where accuracy is measured in millionths of an inch. However, the adjective "dumb" is not used in its colloquial sense; it is used as defined in the dictionary, "unable to speak." These employees are unable to speak because they are deaf, but they are a long way from being ignorant. It requires plenty of brains to work in millionths of an inch.

A surface plate is a precisely flat piece of hard granite which is used as a base on which precision tools are inspected. Measurements are taken from this base plate to various parts of the tool to make sure that each dimension is the correct height. These measurements are taken with a precise electronic measuring instrument which is moved about on the surface plate to the various places where measurements are to be taken. If, at any of these places, the plate had a

slight hump or hollow, errors in the measurements would result. Surface plates have been made as large as 6 feet x 20 feet, on which there was no hump or hollow to affect measurements that were greater than 25 millionths of an inch. To get an idea of how small 25 millionths of an inch is, consider that the average human hair is 3000 millionths of an inch in diameter. So, you can see that those large 20-foot surface plates are made accurately to 1/120th of a human hair. Try splitting a hair lengthwise into 120 slices.

How did Rahn Granite Surface Company happen to employ only deaf people? Because Ivan J. Rahn, factory manager and a partner, is also deaf. He fully realized that deafness is no handicap for certain kinds of work and that deafness does not mean inability to acquire skill. Ivan knew that many potentially skillful deaf people had been passed over by industry because industry was ignorant of the fact that special methods must be used to teach deaf people. The ordinary method of teaching hearing

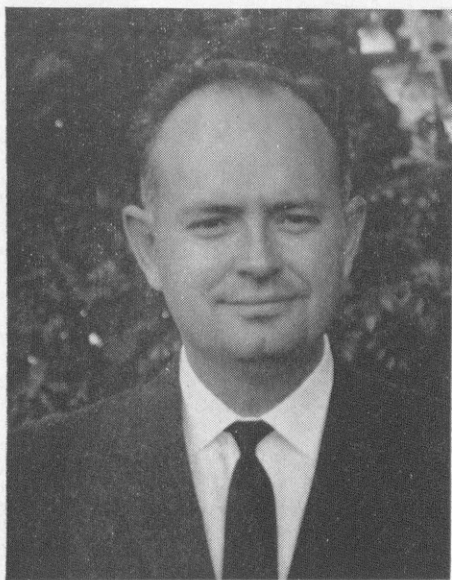
### OUR COVER PICTURE

Ivan J. Rahn is shown with his first deaf employee, James Chestnut, lapping a large granite surface plate. In this precision type work there must not be any humps or hollows with more than 25 millionths of an inch variance from absolute level.

people is "tell and show," that is, explain all the important points simultaneously while making a demonstration. However, a deaf person, who must "hear" with his eyes, can be using his eyes at only one place at a time. The instructor often does not realize this and calls the deaf person "dumb," meaning "ignorant." He himself is the ignorant person for failing to realize this condition.

Ivan was born in Harvey, Illinois, on September 30, 1919, and appeared perfectly normal except that he did not learn to speak. When he was four years old, his parents moved to Dayton, Ohio, where a doctor told them that the speech difficulty was due to deafness. He went to Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, where he learned lip reading and speech,

**Left: Ivan J. Rahn, who is factory manager of the Rahn Granite Surface Plate Company, makes it a policy to hire only deaf employees. Right: Ivan inspects a large surface plate (6'x20'x3') weighing 30 tons with an auto-collimator as his father, a retired industrial engineer whose primary concern is sales looks on.**





The partners and employees of the Rahn Granite Surface Plate Company pose for a picture in front of the Dayton, Ohio, plant.

through the sixth grade. He then returned to Dayton and continued through high school in classes with hearing pupils.

It was after finishing high school that Ivan learned the false "ignorant" connotation of "dumb" when applied to deaf people. He secured several jobs with the promise of training for a skilled trade, but always ended up doing ordinary labor work.

During World War II, use of iron was often curtailed, and tool shops found it difficult to get the iron surface plates needed. One of them suggested that granite be used instead. Ivan and his father heard of this in 1943 and said, "Here is a new business that nobody knows anything about. Neither do we, so we can start equal without needing anyone to teach us." So they started the business in a two-car garage, developing methods of lapping flat surfaces during the day and discussing new theories during the evening. Sales resistances against a "hunk of rock" was great. They were often kidded about being in the tombstone business. Sales were small, production was low, and income very scanty for eight years. Nevertheless, during this period Ivan met and married his wife, Irene. To say that their married life started out under eco-

nomie difficulties is to put it mildly.

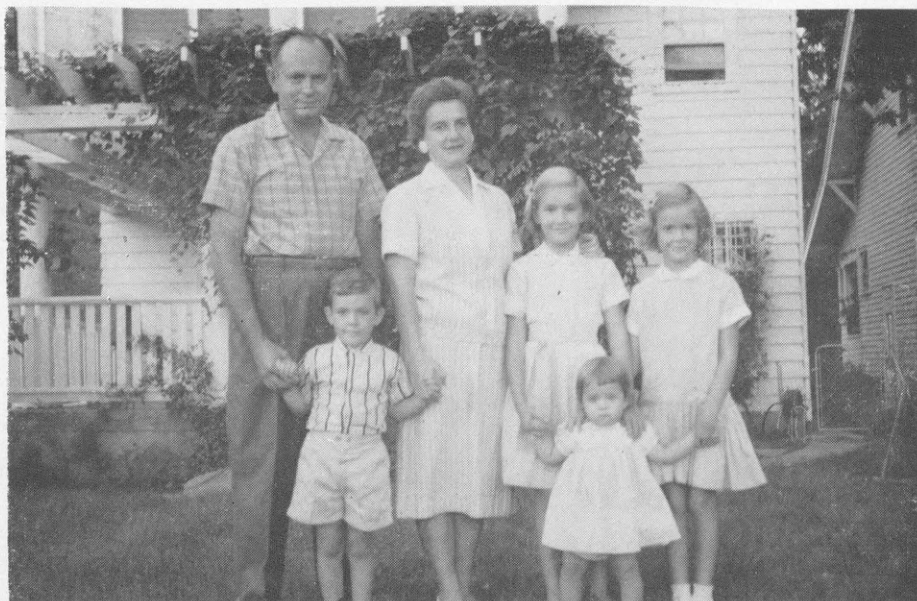
By 1951, the tool industry had come to accept granite surface plates, and Rahn Surface Plate Company found it necessary to find larger quarters and to hire additional help. A modern air conditioned factory was built at 641 North Western Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, and training of employees began. Ivan recalled his own trouble in trying to learn a skilled trade, so he was sure that he could find intelligent deaf people to teach who could be loyal employees. The first attempts were failures. However, Ivan quickly real-

ized that he must learn to talk to these people in their own language, the sign language. Ivan had gone to an oral school for the deaf where no signs were used. He therefore proceeded to learn the sign language and can now wiggle his fingers as fast as anyone. His personal understanding of deafness enabled him to devise methods of instruction so that he was able to transfer his self-developed skills to his employees. As they developed their skill, Ivan increased their wages to the same standards that he would have had to pay hearing employees with equal skill. All employees had previously held only unskilled jobs, for which they had received only unskilled wages. However, paying these deaf employees the same wages that would be paid skilled hearing employees was not a charity. These employees realized that here was an opportunity such as would seldom be found elsewhere. Therefore they went all out to show their appreciation of the opportunity.

Rahn Granite Surface Plate Company has prospered greatly since the start of its policy of hiring only deaf employees for factory work in 1951. There are now a total of fourteen employees, requiring three additions to the original factory. This is a long way from the eight years spent in the garage developing and learning the techniques of working in millionths.

Ivan and Irene own their home at 3311 Cornell Drive in Dayton. They have four children: Kathy 9, Nancy, Gray 5, and Joanne 1. All have normal hearing and speech.

Ivan Rahn's father, who is associat-



The Rahn family, Ivan and Gary, Irene, Kathy, Nancy, and Baby Joanne.



ed in the business now, was an industrial engineer. He is primarily concerned with sales. A brother is now in the organization after serving in the Air Force seven years as pilot of Super Sabre jet fighters. He will handle sales when the father retires.

Mrs. Rahn, who is also deaf, attend-

ed the oral school in Dayton.

Despite his busy career in the surface plate business, Ivan finds time for bowling (with a 154 average) and golf (88). He has entered several golf tournaments, including the 1959 NFSD tournament in Detroit and MDGA meets.

## *Sifting the Sands...*

By Roger M. Falberg

1120 N. Broadway  
Wichita 13, Kansas

Lately I have noticed a distinct aversion of some organizations of the deaf and individuals within them to being known as "pressure groups." least this be misinterpreted, let me state right here that I have not heard this statement in Kansas, but elsewhere.

If we are going to discuss whether or not organizations of the deaf should be pressure groups, let us first define what we mean by that term. My own understanding is that a pressure group is a minority group that applies "pressure" in the form of a bombardment of letters or other contacts to responsible officials, usually legislators, urging action on behalf of their group's members.

This form of obtaining legislation has long been in use. One prime example is the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, known also as the "Volstead Act" or, more familiarly, as "Prohibition." As old-timers will recall, this amendment was chiefly the result of a minority group's pressure on Congress to pass a law by which **everyone** else would be governed according to standards imposed by this minority group. Without going into the merits or demerits of prohibition, historians note that the act was foredoomed to failure chiefly because it did not coincide with what the majority of citizens desired.

This example is really somewhat unfortunate, for it gives the misleading impression that pressure groups are **always** undesirable. They are not. Much legislation which has been favorable to the welfare of the people as a whole has been enacted by pressure groups. To cite an example of this, I need only point to the Thirteenth Amendment, which bans slavery. Of course, the group responsible for this act was quite large—perhaps a majority rather than a minority in the

northern parts of our country—but nevertheless, it did apply pressure to Congress.

Pressure groups are, I believe, a vital and essential part of our democracy. The reasoning is that in a democracy the will of the majority rules—theoretically at least. Yet it is accepted that the rights of the minority must be protected if we are to build an equitable society where, in practice as well as in theory, all men have equal opportunity.

When opportunities are unequal, and when a minority finds itself being shunted aside or its rights under the law being ignored, its only recourse is to become a pressure group. Otherwise, since its members are scattered and few, it cannot make itself heard by the majority. The action being taken in becoming a pressure group is essentially one of self-defense.

To illustrate what I mean by this, there is an example readily at hand in the activities of the NAD and state associations in combating legislation which discriminates against deaf drivers. To avoid being unfairly discriminated against, we must bring ORGANIZED PRESSURE on legislative groups—or stop driving. There is no middle ground; out-and-out pressure by any honorable means at hand is our only defense against well-intentioned but mistaken persons who think that, since they would be reluctant to drive if **they** were deprived of their hearing, no one who is deprived of his hearing should be allowed to drive.

I doubt if even the most finicky of us would object to having organizations of the deaf being called pressure groups when they are fighting for the deaf to drive. Why then should we object to the name? After all, it simply states a fact; for if the NAD, NFSD, state and local associations refrained

from exerting any pressure at all on behalf of their members, **THEY WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO EXIST!**

It is my further contention that we should do more than we have been doing. A couple of months ago, there was a convention of persons connected with the Kansas Mental Health Association here in Wichita, and it was my privilege to be allowed to address them very briefly during a Saturday morning breakfast. I spoke for only 10 minutes and laid emphasis on the fact that the deaf have, for the most part, been neglected in existing institutions and asked them—since most were actively involved in working with the mentally ill and retarded—to see that everything possible was done to help deaf persons entrusted to their care. They immediately set up a committee to investigate what is and what can be done.

While I have heard nothing further regarding this, it illustrates how we might make use of our own and **other** organizations to bring pressure to bear where it will do the most good. Knowing from past experience how many people are interested in better mental health facilities for the deaf, I would like to add that the mentally ill and retarded are incapable of forming their own organizations to speak for them. It is therefore the duty of organizations equipped to come to their aid to do so.

If we flirt with the danger of being called "pressure groups" because of such activity, what of it? Should we, instead, sit on our hands and do nothing?

The sooner we make up our minds to face with pride the fact that organizations of the deaf **ARE**, or should be, pressure groups, and are justified in being known as such, the better off we'll be. We can then stop hair-splitting and quibbling over semantic connotations of the term and go to work putting whatever pressure we can muster to good use.

### **N.A.D. Convention in Dallas Plans Special Rate for Combination Tickets**

A combination ticket package will be available for those planning to take in the National Association of the Deaf convention in Dallas, Texas, July 2-9, 1960, according to the local chairman, Louis B. Orrill. While all events will run to about \$22.50 per person, the combination rate will be only \$19.00. Full details will be given next month.

# Rev. John A. Beyer—Forty Years A Missionary

Pastor of Seattle's Our Redeemer Lutheran Church

Serves the Deaf of the Pacific Northwest

By STANLEY E. WILLIS

Both ministers and laymen can take a lesson in zeal from the Rev. John A. Beyer, pastor of Our Redeemer Lutheran Church for the Deaf in Seattle. He is a man who believes religion becomes successful when it leaves the realm of mere theory and becomes practical. For the last forty years of his life—his total ministry—he has demonstrated this by working as a full-time missionary to the deaf and deaf-blind.

Pastor Beyer can both hear and speak, but he has chosen to spend his life serving those who cannot do so. He not only preaches the Gospel in the manual language, or sign language as it is often referred to, but also vigorously champions the cause of the deaf in a world if not openly hostile, certainly still is rigidly prejudiced against them.

The Lutheran Church is well known for its extensive work among and in behalf of the deaf. It now employs more full-time ordained pastors for work among the deaf and deaf-blind than any other church.

The history of this specialized minis-

try, to the deaf, the efforts which the missionaries have expended, and the sacrifices which they have made to enable the deaf not only to "hear" the Gospel, but also to find a niche in life, is a story all its own.

"Active work among the deaf was begun by our Lutheran people back in 1875, when a Lutheran school for the deaf was founded," Mr. Beyer said. "The first Lutheran service for the deaf in the sign language was held in Chicago on March 4, 1894, at Bethlehem Church. In the Pacific Northwest, the history of this work covers a period of 46 years. Today, the work of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, together with less extensive, but equally important work for the deaf done by a few other denominations, has made the United States a leader in this specialized ministry."

Pastor Beyer recalled that the ambition to be a minister materialized very early in his life, but it was not until he was in the seminary that he became deeply concerned about the spiritual welfare of the deaf. At the age of 14, he entered a pre-theological school,

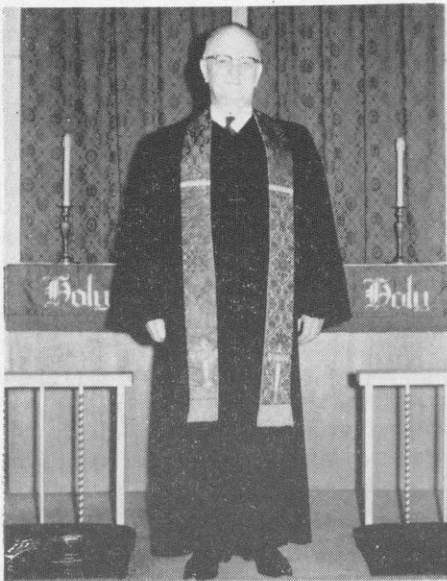
Concordia College at Bronxville, New York, and then went on after graduation to Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. In 1915, while at the seminary, a fellow student whose brother was deaf, urged young Beyer to join a class being formed to study the sign language. Five young men of this class, including John Beyer, were ordained as full-time missionaries in this specialized ministry.

"At that time the deaf were considered more neglected in their spiritual culture than any other group of handicapped persons," he said.

Pastor Beyer was ordained August 31, 1919, in his home church, St. Paul's Lutheran at Saratoga Springs, New York, and thereupon spent the month of September at the Lutheran School for the Deaf in Detroit to gain further insight into the education of the deaf and experience in preaching at a number of stations of the Detroit Mission.

On October 19, 1919, he was installed in his first charge in Trinity Lutheran Church, Portland, Oregon. Later, he served 18 cities in four states from his main charge in St. Paul, Minne-

Right: Rev. John A. Beyer, pastor of Our Redeemer Lutheran Church for the Deaf in Seattle, Washington; Left: Our Redeemer Lutheran Church for the Deaf in Seattle with the pastor's residence attached.







Pastor Beyer poses with deaf members of his congregation after a recent service and baptism.

sota, then in Columbus, Ohio, before coming to Seattle in September, 1949. He now serves not only Seattle, but also Tacoma, Bellingham, Everett, Bremerton, Yakima, in Washington, and Vancouver, British Columbia. These cities form part of the Northwest District of the Lutheran Church, and Pastor Beyer travels to each one regularly to hold services and to shepherd his silent flock.

Our Redeemer Lutheran Church for the Deaf, located at 1101 15th Avenue, was erected in 1922 by a deaf contractor, Robert Patterson, with the assistance of three other deaf men. Adjoining the church is a house in which the pastor and his wife live.

A visit to Pastor Beyer's church during Sunday morning service is interesting. The communion service, in particular, will lift the visitor to one of those high peaks of experience that can come only rarely to a communicant. The service is not unlike a typical service for a small hearing mission group in any Protestant church except that no word is spoken by anyone, before, during, or after the service. The silence, instead of being a distraction, lends wonderful support to meditation during the hour-long service, which includes the usual prayers, a sermon, and announcements. Although there is no organ music, there is at least one hymn in sign language, and, as a rule, in every service, the entire congregation joins in signing the hymns.

Pastor Beyer does not face the altar during the service because his hands must be visible at all times, and he does not use his voice unless there are

hearing persons in attendance. To be able to speak and maintain the fluidity of rhythm in the sign language is an art difficult to learn. Mr. Beyer does a good job of it although he would prefer to rest his vocal cords.

Our Redeemer congregation is a well-organized mission group which regularly holds social events in a recreation room beneath the church. One popular event is the annual fall dinner and bazaar during which white elephants are sometimes auctioned off by an enthusiastic deaf auctioneer. Members of the Pacific Northwest deaf congregations, including those from Portland, Spokane, and some cities in Montana, have their own summer camp conducted every year. This is always well attended since it provides an opportunity for the deaf to deepen their Christian faith as well as meet their friends and discuss common problems. Although his work is sponsored by the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, the deaf of all faiths are welcome to all services and all social functions.

"The deaf are a group which I admire more and more as I work with them," Pastor Beyer said. "Despite a complete lack of usable hearing, they have distinguished themselves in almost every occupational field. We now have a larger number of young deaf people attending Gallaudet College at Washington, D.C., which is the only accredited institution of higher learning for those people in the world. A few also attend regular colleges and universities to obtain their degrees. The United States has advanced well beyond the point of indifference, and any

substantial inequalities in educational opportunity are looked upon with injustice."

A typical day in Pastor Beyer's life may find him interpreting for a deaf offender in court, visiting the sick and needy in their homes, assisting the deaf with employment, advising an educational, social or health problems, or taking the platform at a civic function.

His work has taken him inside prison walls many times to help deaf offenders. An Ohio judge once expressed grave doubts that the love of God could reach and touch the heart of a hardened young deaf criminal, the ring-leader of a hearing gang of burglars. Unhampered by the judge's doubts, Pastor Beyer accepted the challenge. Armed with his Bible, he spent many hours with his charge confined in Ohio State Penitentiary and finally won him for Christ.

Over the years, Pastor Beyer has amassed a wealth of knowledge on education of deaf children and its effect upon them in after-school life. He deplores the frequently misguided insistence of parents of deaf children that they be taught only by the oral method which aims at teaching the child to speak and read lips.

"Such disproportionate amounts of time and efforts are spent in teaching deaf children to speak and lip-read that insufficient time remains to teach them how to think and fill their eager minds with useful knowledge," he explains. "The adult deaf recognize the importance of speech, but it is their contention that development of the powers of reasoning must not be held back or sacrificed out of zeal for the values of speech. Some educators little realize the extent of emotional conflicts which exist in the mind of a deaf child when they try to impart the skill of ready speech."

Mr. Beyer believes that finger spelling and the sign language are the most valuable means of communication the totally deaf can have. They provide an outlet for emotional as well as intellectual expression, and the adult deaf find in them an unmatched utility among themselves. The deaf are happier and find greater peace of mind once they learn to communicate freely. This is evident as you watch the minister and a member of his congregation exchange a "mile-a-minute" conversation in the sign language.

Pastor Beyer is an expert with the sign language which has been called "picture writing in the air." He con-



Pastor Beyer has a "chat" with each member of his congregation as they leave Our Redeemer Lutheran Church for the Deaf after morning service.

ducts his services with the vigor of an orchestra conductor.

The minister and his wife, Martha, were married in Portland, Oregon, in 1920, and one son and four daughters were born to them, all of whom are now married. The son, Dr. David H. Beyer, is a lieutenant-colonel with the United States Air Force in Honolulu. There are thirteen grandchildren.

Pastor Beyer's work and heavy schedule of work rest lightly upon him, and he feels no need to consider retiring in the near future. Out of the estimated 100,000 deaf people in the United States, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod reaches about 10,000. This is accomplished by 38 full-time pastors who bring the Gospel of Jesus of Christ to the deaf in 300 cities by means of the beautiful, expressive, and only adequate language of the deaf, the language of manual signs. There is a great need for more ministers to undertake this work.

To mark the 40th anniversary of his ordination in this specialized ministry to the deaf, a number of celebrations were held in the cities where Pastor Beyer serves. Members of his deaf congregations presented him with a new pulpit robe and two stoles while the Lutheran Board of Missions granted a well-earned vacation enabling him and his wife to visit their physician son and family in Honolulu.

Mr. Beyer has spent most of his life with the deaf, has unbounded faith in them as a group, and hopes to remain with them for many more years.

# Stalling Along...

By Stahl Butler

Executive Director, Michigan Association for Better Hearing



The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation paid my expenses into Washington on February 23-24 to help solve the problems of recruiting and training rehabilitation counsellors for the deaf. It just happened that I was the first in the group to state that, generally, deaf people will be rehabilitated only through especially trained personnel, or through people sufficiently informed to communicate with them. The group feared that special training for a beginner, involving skills in both general rehabilitation and the deaf, would be so comprehensive and require so much time that few would be encouraged to go into it—such training would result in a new line of professional work. It was decided that for the present a better plan would be in-service training of present personnel on a regional basis, repeated year after year. Personnel then would have the great advantage of practice on the job between training sessions.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation made quite a point of the fact that their organization is flexible enough to enable the personnel to do almost anything that is needed. Mention was made of the possibility of developing sign language movies. Since it is more difficult to learn to understand signs than to make them, the suggestion was made that films be developed for understanding, so that a student could have the same valuable experience that other students have in conversational French and Spanish classes where no English is used. Then a sign language student could start a film and try to understand, stop it and go back, try it again, and then refer to the printed text.

Movies of this type would also supply a standard for good sign making which we have not had since the retirement of Dr. Elizabeth Peet.

And now, who says that Vocational Rehabilitation is not the third-ranking friend of all the deaf, third only to the schools and the sign language?

\* \* \*

The Michigan Association of the Deaf, through Bert Maxson, chairman

of the Educational and Vocational Committee, has been promoting some new activities for the benefit of deaf citizens and thereby achieving a status among volunteer groups that it has deserved for a long time. Under adult education programs, weekly classes in the sign language have been established in Flint and in Lansing. In Flint the teacher is Mrs. Paul Zieske; Mrs. Doris Bowen is the teacher in Lansing. In case you don't know, they are hearing daughters of deaf parents. Fifteen or twenty hearing people attend these classes that are repeaters term after term. Other Michigan cities are working to establish similar classes.

Lansing deaf housewives have organized to take advantage of the valuable instruction available through Michigan State University's home economics education extension service. Michigan housewives who can hear have been taking advantage of this instruction service for generations. And now the deaf! Congratulations!

The Michigan Association of the Deaf is a co-sponsor of our application for a federal grant for a Personal and Employment Adjustment Center for the Deaf, and Bert is working on a sizeable contribution that the MAD will make to this project.

The Michigan Association is also active in plans for the rehabilitation of some of more than a hundred deaf adults in Michigan mental institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Johnson are carrying the torch there.

And, with the third deaf man committed to a mental institution within the last few years, President Durward Young and Bert are greatly concerned, but Bert says that mental health will have to wait a little as the deaf are doing about all they can now. And I agree.

## Home Office Should Be Contacted

Recent issues have provided details on the proposed tour of Mexico for those wishing to go following the NAD convention in Dallas in July. Whether or not the tour materializes will depend upon the interest shown by applications to the Home Office before June 1.



# 30: Owen G. Carrell, Man of Many Talents

By ALEXANDER FLEISCHMAN

## DEATH TAKES OWEN G. CARRELL

Owen George Carrell, 81, who refused to let deafness hinder his career as a teacher and newspaperman, died of a heart attack on March 13, 1960. Rev. Louis W. Foxwell of Baltimore officiated at the funeral.

Born in Iowa in 1878, Mr. Carrell started his education in a one-room ungraded country school before becoming deaf in 1889. His education was completed at the Iowa School at Council Bluffs and at Gallaudet College where he received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1900. He played a prominent part in college sports, being manager of the 1898 football and 1899 basketball teams while doubling as an active player. In his senior year he captained the grid team that tied with Georgetown and the University of Virginia for the Southern Championship. Despite his short stature, he was also a track man.

After graduating, he led a stormy career as a teacher, sports referee, businessman, farmer, government worker, office accountant, civic fighter, and lastly a newspaper publisher from 1923 until he retired in 1946. His first teaching assignment was at Texas School at Austin. There he also coached football and basketball as well as playing on the gridiron himself for several seasons. As a sideline, he of-

ficiated at the University of Texas basketball games. It is said he refereed in every state university and major private school between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains except at the University of Alabama. After fourteen years at Austin, he tried farming for three years, which proved fruitless. The Oklahoma School was the next "green pasture" as head teacher for four years. After taking a short fling at a Navy Department job and as an office accountant, he returned to teaching at the Kansas School for three years.

In the meantime he married Beatrice Louise Matteson of Chicago in 1907. The late Arthur L. Roberts, grand president of NFSD, was best man. The union was blessed with five children. On February 12, 1957, the Carrells celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, and the affair was a memorable one. Mrs. Carrell and the five grown children survive him.

In 1923 he entered into a partnership to publish a country weekly newspaper called Duplin Record at Warsaw, North Carolina. The sudden death of his partner resulted in moving his privately owned equipment to Burgaw, North Carolina, where he purchased the Pender Chronicle and published it for seventeen years. During that time he added and published three

other weekly papers. In 1935 the Carrell family moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, and continued to operate all the weekly papers under his helm.

He soon started the Wilmington Post, a daily. It is said he started from scratch without a single paid subscriber. More or less it had to compete with two other established dailies. Carrell had his own newspaper policy and thus started the storm. His paper was supported by prominent business men and the community in general, and it flourished until the attack on Pearl Harbor made it necessary to discontinue operation. After selling out to a newspaper chain, Mr. Carrell retired in 1946 and moved to Washington, D.C., to spend his declining years.

Several deaf men in addition to the late Mr. Carrell, owned and published newspapers intended for the hearing public, but he was probably the last one to do so successfully. Conditions in the newspaper business, for both dailies and weeklies, are such that a new publication nowadays stands very little chance of succeeding. Costs are too high and competition from the chains is too formidable. Just ask Roy B. Conkling or any of the other retired deaf newspaper owners about their own battles in days when things were easier. Bold men with capital can still try.

Left: Mr. and Mrs. Owen G. Carrell cutting their 50th wedding anniversary cake on February 12, 1957. Mr. Carrell posed for the picture on the right in 1956 examining a 1945 edition of the Wilmington (North Carolina) Evening Post which he founded and subsequently sold to a chain of news papers.





# Random Jottings

By Bernard Teitelbaum

4014 Saline Street  
Pittsburgh 17, Pennsylvania

People handling firearms should take the utmost precaution to insure that children will not get hold of them. Nothing should be taken for granted that the guns are beyond the reach of the children. And, oftentimes, in spite of our best care, children WILL get to the guns.

As witness a clipping headline:  
"Deaf Boy, 4, Wounds  
3 With Father's Gun."

Out in Salem, Indiana, in the late spring of 1959, Mr. Malcolm Hoggatt locked an eight-shot revolver and a box of cartridges in the trunk of his car and put the key in his pocket, confident that his four-year-old son, Troy, who is deaf, could not reach it. Unfortunately, Troy KNEW the gun was there. And, he KNEW where the trunk key was.

A television Western fan although he could not hear the words—or the gunshots—Troy decided to play a realistic game of cowboys and Indians with his hearing playmates. So, according to authorities, while Mr. Hoggatt was bathing, Little Troy got the car keys from his father's pocket, unlocked the trunk and the box containing the revolver, and somehow managed to load six shells into the gun.

Quoting the clipping:

"Then he apparently held the gun with both hands and fired point blank at his playmates."

He critically wounded a girl, aged 10, and seriously wounded two boys, brothers, aged 6 and 5.

The article was printed in Pittsburgh (Pa.) and in Washington, D.C.

Small children, deaf and hearing, are highly impressionable and have a penchant for realism in their play, often with fatal results when they get hold of dangerous "toys." It will minimize the chances of children reaching dangerous articles if they DO NOT KNOW the hiding place.

\* \* \*

Out in Summit, New Jersey, Edgar Bloom, Jr., is blowing his own horn. And, rightly, proudly so.

His favorite daughter, Nancy, is a freshman at Gallaudet College in Wash-

ington, and according to reports (Dad's) she's doing very nicely. And, she expects to complete her studies there.

In the event there is an inclination to chide the writer on singling out Nancy as a favorite daughter, she's an only daughter. The writer has known Nancy since she was a tiny tot that high and knows Ed and his good wife, Martha, have every reason to be proud of her.

Until Nancy entered Gallaudet, she had never been far away from home for any extended period of time—Had she, Ed? Nancy may have had some trepidation upon leaving home. Ed and Martha were more composed.

For, member of the House of Representatives from the Eighth District of New Jersey, (Ed's and Martha's) is Mrs. Florence P. Dwyer who is a member of the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College, the first woman to be so honored in the nearly 100-year history of Gallaudet College.

It is quite fitting that a woman should be appointed to the Board—women have given very able service to the College in various capacities beginning with the venerable Dr. Eliza- and served for 50 years as professor and dean of women. Today the faculty of Gallaudet College numbers among its 72 members twenty-four dedicated women.

But, to get back to Mrs. Dwyer. In a report to her constituents, Mrs. Dwyer gave her impressions of Gallaudet College:

"It is always a deeply impressive experience to visit this school—the only college for the deaf in world. It is only a ten-minute drive from Capitol Hill, but Gallaudet is a whole new world: quiet and peaceful and pervaded with a sense of the dignity of the college's high purpose. Everyone, teachers, students, and administrators, seem to share an unusual dedication . . ."

The writer believes that Mrs. Dwyer's interest in the deaf is genuine and that she will exert herself to preserve and increase the prestige and influence of Gallaudet College and hopes that her tenure on the Board will be a long and satisfying one.

Recently an acquaintance informed this writer that he had applied for membership in the International Typographical Union and hoped for success after a number of disappointments.

When the Typographical Journal for January, 1960, came out, this writer turned to the "Applications for Membership" page to learn what intelligence was given on this man. He found the man's name near the end of the page—his local was a high-number unit in the ITU.

Quite idly the writer read on down the column. Three paragraphs below, he was surprised to see the name of an applicant who "learned trade in New York School for the Deaf."

Curious to know if any more deaf people were applying for membership in the ITU at that time the writer read the entire page of applications.

Five paragraphs above the first-mentioned one was the name of a young man who "learned trade in Alabama School for the Deaf." And in the paragraph immediately above this one was the name of a young lady who "learned trade in Oklahoma School for the Deaf."

The last application above was a surprise to the writer who had not known that printing was taught to girls in any of the schools for the deaf. Such being the case, the superintendents who have inaugurated the practice are to be congratulated upon their courage and vision in facing up to a hard fact of life—women are today coming into printing in increasing numbers and the trend promises to continue in the future. The writer knows personally of two fine, talented women who hold down linotype situations on daily newspapers—Sally Auerbach in New York City and Dorothy Havens in Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

Shifting from the Typographical Journal above, the writer selected from the index of the Reader's Digest for February, 1960, an article likely to prove interesting:

"Liveliest Show in Dogdom," beginning on page 194. It is all about the annual Westminster Kennel Club show in Madison Square Garden, the "World Series of Dogdom."

Although the writer is not a dog fancier, the article did prove middling interesting. Half way through the article, there was an interruption—the writer was called upon to uncap an obstreperous pepper shaker. (If he may



quip, his will power overcame its won't power.)

Returning to the Digest, the writer debated inwardly forgetting dogs and seeking a story more to his liking. The thought occurred that somehow the article might touch upon deafness although the idea on the surface seemed extremely far-fetched. However, having started the article, the writer had a compulsion to finish it.

Having thought of the devil, he was bound to pop up! There WAS a reference to deafness in the article. American Kennel Club authorities, offering a few rules to follow "the next time you have an urge to buy (a puppy)," advised, among other things:

"Take the puppy away from his brothers and sisters and test to see if he's deaf. You can do this simply

by snapping your fingers to see if he responds."

It is apparently left to the buyer to decide whether or not he will buy that particular puppy although the implication is that he should not.

No tests were given for astigmatism, fallen arches, or sinusitis.

\* \* \*

The Pittsburgh (Penna.) Press conducts a department, "People," in which it daily prints newsworthy items.

In its January 12, 1960, issue it had a very newsworthy story which will interest readers of THE SILENT WORKER. It concerns:

Jack Hong Dea, 30, a deaf mute who traveled to Hong Kong last October in search of a wife, arrived yesterday with his bride, Kam Kitkwan, 20.

Dea, a Chinese immigrant who makes his home in San Francisco, had a def-

inite picture of his bride-to-be when he began his search. She had to be a deaf-mute, or suffering from either deafness or muteness.

Kam measured up to his unusual qualifications. The couple was married 10 days after their first meeting at the Chinese School for the Deaf and Dumb in Hong Kong, where Kam was a teacher.

To which the writer adds: Hong Kong's loss is California's gain.

\* \* \*

Quoted from Coronet for February, 1960:

"They Called It Justice," by Will Bernard.

In Wisconsin, a motorist charged that he had been deafened by a policeman's siren—and billed the county for \$600 for a hearing aid.



## Enjoy a European Holiday 23 days . . . only \$998

BOAC's "European Holiday for the Deaf" is a tour planned just for you. See the unforgettable sights of 7 European countries in the company of congenial people who share your interests.

### ENGLAND

Two full days of sightseeing around London town—Buckingham Palace, the Tower, Westminster Abbey. Excursions to Windsor and the Shakespeare country. One morning "on your own" to browse around London's fabulous shops. What bargains in silver, china, woollens!

### HOLLAND

Two days in Amsterdam, "Venice of the North." Visits to the Rijksmuseum, a diamond cutting factory; the Royal Palace, and Rembrandt's House. Half-day excursion to the fishing town of Volendam and the Isle of Marken. Next stop—la ville lumiere.

### FRANCE

You'll agree that Paris is indeed the "City of Light" . . . and beauty . . . and fun! All the great sights. Eiffel Tower, the Opera, the Left Bank, the Tuileries, the Bastille and Notre Dame. Half-day excursion to the Palace of Versailles.

Once your cultural aspirations have been satisfied, you **might** just want to buy a few knickknacks, a little "frou-frou" to take back home . . . Well, you're in Paris. Enough said!

### SWITZERLAND

Geneva in the shadow of Mt. Blanc. Lucerne, by whose lake Richard Wagner vacationed and composed. Zurich, with its bustling shops.

Plus, a Grand Alpine Tour! You climb right up to Furka Pass, 7800 feet above some of the most breathtaking scenery in the world.

### GERMANY

Frankfurt-am-Main is your destination here. One of Germany's oldest cities, and a charming one. You will visit the Goethehaus and St. Paul's Church, the medieval Town Hall and 13th Century Cathedral among many famous sights.

Half-day excursion to the Taunus Mountains, re-

turning via the popular resorts of Koenigsten and Soden.

### DENMARK

You too will sing the praise of "Wonderful, wonderful Copenhagen!" You will visit the Stock Exchange, Royal Opera House. Our Savior's Church and world-famous Tivoli Gardens and Amusement Park.

Afternoon tour of North Sealand that will take you to Frederiksborg Castle, Hillerod and Elsinore, of "Hamlet" fame. Free morning to shop for Danish specialties such as porcelain, linen and pewter.

### SCOTLAND

Last stop in Europe, and one of its loveliest spots. Your first afternoon will be devoted to the "Border Country" Sir Walter Scott wrote so lovingly about. Abbotsford, the great writer's home, and the Gothic ruins of Melrose and Dryburgh.

One-way tour Edinburg-Glasgow by motorcoach via the Trossachs. Stirling Castle. Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, and the village of Balmaha. That evening in Glasgow Airport you board your BOAC jet back to New York.

Complete tour price from New York—including round-trip Economy airfare—starts at \$998 per person, based on two people traveling together. Six convenient departures in 1960: May 15, June 5 & 12, July 10 & 17 and August 7. For full details contact your Travel Agent or send coupon below for free folder.

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# Humor Among the Deaf

By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California

A letter from Oscar Guire brought the following:

Theophilus d'Estrella was a teacher at the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley. His ancestry was half French, half Mexican, but he looked like a full-blooded Mexican. One day two women stopped him on the street and spoke to him. He put his hands in his coat pockets for a pad and a pencil. The women turned and ran for dear life.

\* \* \*

Came an unsigned missive from Berkeley, in an envelope carrying the Berkeley School's Centennial imprint. In the envelope were a few items we surely can use on this page. One:

A word-famous violin virtuoso, tired of playing to human audiences, decided he was going to play for animals only.

Going into the deepest African jungle, he found a clearing, took out his violin, and started to play. The animals came from near and far and sat spellbound as the artist played beautiful melodies.

Suddenly, a lion darted out of the woods, pounced on the violinist, and ate him. The other animals were furious.

"What's the matter with you?" screamed the tiger. "We were enchanted by this man's music and you had to eat him. Are you crazy or something?"

The lion put his paw up to his ear and said, "Eh?"—Journal of the American Medical Association

\* \* \*

A hearing woman not familiar with the deaf was puzzled as to how a deaf couple could quarrel if one could not hear the other scream at one.—Contributed (1939)

\* \* \*

"Money talks," said a college professor to his class. "Whenever the eagle screams, we all rush to its call."

"What about deaf people, who would not hear its call?" impishly asked a student.

"Oh," replied the professor, "the dollar signs to them."—Rev. Arthur G. Leisman (1940)

We were walking a beat one night with a patrolman who had lived in traffic noises all his life. Down the street came a fire truck, its siren wide open. The cop chuckled:

"Some dame singin' off key," he said.—Earle Ennis (1941)

\* \* \*

Tom—"I have found the meanest man on earth, at last."

John—"Who? What did he do?"

Tom—"He is deaf and never told his barber."

—Stillson Zenith (1941)

\* \* \*

Oral conversation for us is much like a game of hare and hounds, the topic—the hare and we, the hounds in pursuit. When it is snatched suddenly away to some unexpected subject, we are naturally thrown off the track. Remember the deaf old lady, when the conversation had been about the songs of insects, but turned to the fine singing of the new vestal choir, remarked, "Yes, and they do it with their hind legs."

—Margaret Prescott Montague (1941)

\* \* \*

Oh, John, the deaf widow upstairs is going to kill the janitor! She had a deaf man calling on her last night—he was going to propose, but her apartment was so cold he froze his fingers—and he could not say a word!"

—Indianapolis News (1941)

\* \* \*

An elder of the kirk who had never seen an ear trumpet before watched the stranger with grave suspicion.

When the minister entered, the deaf man lifted the trumpet from his knee. Before he could get it any higher he felt a tap on the shoulder, and heard the indignant voice of the elder: "One toot an' ye're oot!"—Chicago Daily News (May 1924 Frat)

\* \* \*

National Education Association Association Journal for September, 1958, under "Tips for the Beginning Teacher" had the following:

Use a bit of ritual, I find code signals

handy. In my school gum chewing is forbidden, so I give a person-to-person reminder by sign language. I rapidly close and open my thumb and forefinger (imitating jaw motion), and then, like a baseball umpire calling out the runner, I motion with the thumb toward the wastebasket.

The class is not distracted. I wait until I catch the eye of the offender, give my code signal, and let the business of the class go on. For talking or whispering, a finger on my closed lips may be enough. Codes are short cuts and can save time and energy if introduced with good humor.

\* \* \*

Your conductor admits to being dense occasionally. The following stumped him. It appears in the current "National Motorist" (March-April):

A woman was accused of shooting her husband fifteen times. The judge looked at the quiet little defendant wonderingly. "Why did it take so many shots?" he asked. "Well, your honor," explained her lawyer, "my client happens to be hard of hearing."

\* \* \*

Grand President L. S. Cherry, NFSD, sent us a veritable treasure chest full of anecdotes, stories, and the like, dug out of issues of The Frat printed 35 to 40 years ago. These pieces came under "Smiles On Us" in issues published from December, 1922, to March, 1925.

We here give you some of them, with the rest to follow in subsequent issues. If you would be rich in stories to relate to friends, deaf or hearing, of the kind they don't often hear of, hoard your copies of THE SILENT WORKER, and tell your deaf friends to whom you may have been passing your old copies, to go and subscribe to the magazine. THE SILENT WORKER needs many more subscribers, remember! Cost of printing is not stationary, and we don't want the subscription price to rise if we can help it. What do you think?

\* \* \*

A man slightly deaf went to the doctor with a bruised finger. The doctor washed and bandaged it and when the man asked the charge said, "Oh, it is just a trifle and won't cost anything."

The man, not hearing distinctly, said, "No, no sir; you will need to make it less than that."

The doctor, realizing the situation, replied, "Very well, we will say \$1.50," which the man paid, thinking he had knocked something off.—Chicago Daily News (March 1925 Frat)



# The Educational Front and Parents' Department

By W. T. Griffing, Editor

Greater love hath no man than this: that he get up at five o'clock in the morning to look for a dead line that has shown a surprising amount of life. If we miss it this time, we are going back to bed, to sleep all of twenty-one years just to make Jess Smith write a



W. T. GRIFFING

story about us. It should scorch all the newsstands.

When we said we would bet our bottom dollar, we did not expect Jess to become so personal as to publicly hope it was not our bottom one. We are suspicious of his English. He should know that some people from the Treasury might come across his salty remarks, then open up our income tax return.

Anyway, we are glad to see one of you again. We do know that at least one couple missed us the time we missed the dead line because we received a "Hope you have recovered from your hospital illness" card from the Gordon Allens of Minneapolis. Those folks, by the by, almost scared the wits out of us last fall when they sent us a consolation telegram immediately following the football defeat of Oklahoma at the hands of Northwestern.

## Reserved your tour ticket to Mexico City?

We wandered into our favorite clinic for the annual checkup. It delighted us to discover our doctor has cultivated a sense of humor. After he had given us a fairly clean bill of health, he wanted to know whether we had any questions. We had one, this: "Doc, why is it we feel so drowsy evenings, very early?" He went to his shelves to take down a big book which he studiously pursued for a few minutes before he replied, "That is a common ailment. It is caused by excess weight on the stomach pulling the eyelids down."

When he stuck one of those little pointed searchlights into our ears, he had us worried. We said, "Doc, if you had found anything wrong with our priceless ears the shock would have made a nervous wreck out of us."

**See you July 2, Hotel Adolphus lobby!**

From a speech delivered by Dr.

Leonard Elstad of Gallaudet College at the Wisconsin School which is headed by the go-getter Ken Huff, we get the impression that the different educational schools of thought are slowly but surely closing ranks, to work together as never before.

We are happy about that. We have said many times that there is work for all of us, to the exclusion of none. It is great that those who once frowned on residential schools are now willing to concede that there is merit to them, after all. And, for the other side to own up that all of our schools can accomplish a definite purpose in the field of education which concerns the deaf, is a great step forward.

Dr. Elstad had one of Thomas Bracken's poems in his talk. We would like to use it, too:

## NOT UNDERSTOOD

Not understood.

We gather false impressions

And hug them closer as the years go by.

"Til virtue oft seems to us transgressions,

Not understood.

Oh, God, if man could see a little clearer,

Or judge less harshly when they cannot see,

Oh, God, if men could draw a little nearer

To one another. They'd be nearer then, to Thee—

And understood.

## Your dollar is still needed.

What are you going to do about the convention of the National Association of the Deaf in Dallas, July 2-9? This concerns you, friends. Even as all factions in education must unite to achieve the common goal, so, too, must all of the deaf join hands to fight for their just rights as citizens. Until we do that, we will have a mediocre NAD. It is not a good policy for the deaf to cry "wolf" every time something sinister looms on the horizon; it is more in keeping with common sense to have our shotgun oiled and loaded, ready for a blast the instant it is needed.

Alas, too few of the deaf are named "George." A nice sized check to the

NAD can make a "George" out of you in nothing flat.

**Orrill promises you a ripsnorting good time—Texans never lie!**

Delighted we are to know that more and more of our residential schools are establishing training centers for teachers of the deaf, with a tie-in with some well-known college or university. We feel that our schools are the right place for such centers because we have all types of students—the deaf, the hard of hearing, the slow of language, and those with speech difficulties. In a school which specializes in only one type of instruction, often it is that the other side of the picture is not presented to the would-be teachers.

It will be a wonderful day when each of the residential schools has a recognized and accredited training center for teachers who are badly needed right now.

## Did you make the Order of the Georges?

Well, we see a line but we cannot recognize it as the dead one we have been looking for since five o'clock. We smell something percolating and, even without our favorite hearing aid, we can just hear something sizzling in the frying pan. You must have read the handwriting on the wall because right here we thank you for reading so far with

—WTG.

## Paul E. Kees, Grand Old Man of Twins Cities, Passes Away

By Leo Latz

Paul E. Kees, the Grand Old Man of the Twin Cities, passed away unexpectedly January 12, 1960, after a brief illness at Northwestern Hospital, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Funeral services were held Friday, January 15, with burial beside his wife Ada, who died on September 25, 1955, at Lakewood Cemetery. Pallbearers were Alby Peterson, John Langford, Herman von Hippel, Gordon Allen, Leo Latz, and Willis Sweezo.

Survivors include three sons, Earl H. and Wilbur V., both of Minneapolis, and Paul F., St. Joseph, Missouri, and four granddaughters.

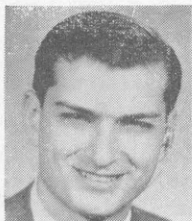
Born in Newark, New Jersey, he attended the old Fanwood School and later attended the New Jersey School. He was 19 years old when he joined the International Typographical Union in 1893—and had 66 years of continuous

membership. It is doubtful if there is any deaf printer in the United States with such a record.

In the early 1910's, Kees contracted a slight touch of tuberculosis and went to the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, to recuperate. Afterward he went to California and later to Minneapolis, where he remained till his death. He worked in commercial shops as a monotype operator and later slipped up at the old Minneapolis Journal which merged with the Minneapolis Star, which also absorbed the Min-

neapolis Tribune. He worked as a regular printer on the night shift at the Minneapolis Star until his retirement about six years ago. He was popular among his co-workers.

Paul was one of the founders of St. Paul-Minneapolis Division No. 61, NFSD, and was its first president. In 1951 he became a member of the board of trustees of Charles Thompson Memorial Hall, which he often called his second home. For that reason his family prefers memorials be donated to that well-known hall.



## The Legal Column

By Lowell J. Myers

Attorney at Law

### CASES I REMEMBER . . .

#### "Constitutional Rights"

I remember a woman who came to my office with another person to have a certain contract made up. It was a pretty simple contract, so I decided I would use a standard printed legal form. Now, of course, I could not use the printed form just as it came from the box. Whenever you use a printed form, it always has to be modified a little to suit the particular case that is on hand.

I took the printed form and a fountain pen filled with red ink, and I made certain changes on the printed form. I filled in some of the blank spaces on the form. I struck out certain words that were not suitable, and I generally fixed up the form to make it appropriate for this particular case. I did a nice, neat job of it, and when I was all done, the form was done just right for this particular case. I showed the form to the woman and asked her to read it over. She read the form and then she said to me, "I won't sign."

"Why not?" I asked her.

"Because," she said, "you've got all those little red lines in there, a-for to rob me of constitutional rights."

"I'll fix that," I told her.

I took another blank form and filled it out all over again, exactly the same way, only this time using black ink. I gave the new form to her and asked her how she liked it.

She said, "Now it's perfect."

She signed it without a minute's con-

sideration. It wasn't the terms of the contract she objected to, it was the color of the ink!

#### The "Big Business Man"

A deaf man in Chicago used to come to my office for free legal advice, to hear him tell it, he was a big business man. He was always talking about his "deals" and about the large sums of money he had.

The way he talked was really very impressive, and it true that he did have a lot of money. I helped him with his legal problems many times and never charged him for it. Then, one day, he came to me with quite a complicated legal problem. It required quite a bit of legal research before I was able to get an answer for him. A reasonable fee for solving his problem would have been about \$50. Instead of charging him \$50, I sent him a bill for just \$2.00.

Believe it or not, he never paid the bill. He was always talking about how rich he was, but apparently a \$2.00 bill was too much for him to pay.

Ever since that time I have followed a strict rule. Any client who brags about being rich has to pay **in advance**.

#### "I'll Get You"

I handled a divorce case for a deaf woman in Chicago. Her husband was very angry with me because I helped his wife. He came up to me in a tavern one evening and said, "I'll get you for that. I've got a gun at my home, and one of these days I am going to blow your head off with it."

I said to him, "Any time you want

me, you know where to find me."

Now, this fellow was a pretty heavy drinker, and I got a little worried that he might do something rash. I bought myself a .38 automatic, and from that time on I kept it handy.

Sure enough, a short time later, I opened my front door, and there he was. He had been drinking, and his breath was strong enough to knock you over. He stood in the door, and he said, "I've got something for you."

He put his hand into his pocket, and I felt sure he was going to pull a gun. He pulled out of his pocket, not a gun, but a **bunch of legal papers**.

"Mr. Myers," he said, "I've got a legal problem, and I went you to help me."

I took his case, and nothing further was ever said about the divorce case. But, I have to admit that for a while he really had me worried.

#### "A Stupid Mistake"

A deaf couple in Chicago came to me with a problem. The wife had gone shopping alone, and a high-pressure salesman had talked her into signing a contract that required a payment of \$300. When she went home and told her husband what she had done, her husband was furious. "How could you make such a stupid mistake?" he asked her. "How could you be so dumb? How could you let yourself be high-pressured into signing such a contract?" Etc., etc., etc.

They both came to me the following day and wanted to know if I could get the wife out of the contract. I went to work on the case, and eventually I managed to get the wife out of it. She did not have to pay the \$300.

But, for a month afterwards the husband never let his wife forget about her mistake for a minute. He kept nagging her, criticizing her, making fun of her, irritating her, and bothering her about it until she almost had a nervous breakdown.

I told him, "Why do you keep picking on your wife? It was an innocent mistake. If you keep it up like this, you will make her sick."

"It was such a dumb mistake," he said. "Nobody with any brains would make a mistake like that."

I heard nothing more from them for several months until one day they both came back to my house again. It seems that the husband had gone shopping, and this time a high-pressure salesman had talked **him** into signing a contract, only this contract was not for \$300, it was for \$2000!





## QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

### on *Parliamentary Procedure*

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian

Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians,  
and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians

**WORTH REMEMBERING:** "What is fit to survive does and what is unfit perishes."—R. D. Thompson.

Q. Supposing a motion was made to purchase two typewriters, but was defeated. A member who voted for it knew that he could not move to reconsider, so he moved that **one** typewriter be purchased. (a) Is this in order? (b) Can he move to reconsider at an adjourned meeting (the continuation of the regular meeting)? (c) Could he have moved that the action against the motion be rescinded and then make a new motion to purchase one typewriter?—ABG

A. (a) No, because the new motion is practically the same as the one which was rejected by the assembly. (b) No, because the meeting is one and the same (a continuation). (c) Yes, he or any other member may move to rescind, but it requires a 2/3 vote without previous notice or a majority vote if with previous notice. Remember—a reconsideration may be made only by a member on the prevailing (winning) side during the meeting or on the following day (an adjourned meeting). For instance, if you had voted against the motion and the motion was defeated, you could then have moved to reconsider. But **not** if you had voted in favor of the motion and the motion was defeated. However, it is the duty of the Chair to ask how you voted before you may or may not be permitted to move to reconsider as the case may be.

For instance: Your club meets monthly. Each meeting consists of **one** session. The session ends when adjourned. After the adjournment, a motion to reconsider cannot be made at the next month's meeting unless an adjourned meeting is held later. But a motion to **rescind** could have been made by any other member before a new motion may be made as will be explained for below.

Illustration:

Member: "I move to reconsider the vote on the motion concerning the card party."

Chair (presiding officer): When sec-

onded, "Did you vote on the **prevailing** side?"

Member: "I did."

Chair: "It has been moved and seconded to reconsider the vote on the question concerning the card party. The secretary will please make a note of the motion. Is there any discussion?" If none responded, "All in favor of reconsidering the vote on the question say, 'Aye' those opposed, 'No'." The ayes have it. The motion to reconsider is carried; therefore the question concerning the card party is open to debate. The secretary will please read the motion."

Please note that there are two types of motions to reconsider: That is, "Now" and "Later."

**NOW:** A motion to reconsider must be made during the meeting (or at an adjourned meeting) of the **same session**.

**LATER:** A motion to "reconsider and have entered on the minutes." When made, the Chair directs the secretary to enter it on the minutes. The purpose of this motion is to **prevent** final action on the question in an unusually small or unrepresentative meeting which is opposed to the will of the real majority. The reconsideration **cannot** be called up on that day, thus giving an opportunity to notify absent members. Avoid haste if necessary. In other words, it is held in abeyance until the motion to reconsider is disposed of at the next month's meeting. At the next meeting it may be **called up** either by the mover or by any other member. This call up requires no second or vote.

The Chair (when the motion is called up): "Will the assembly reconsider the vote on . . . Is there any discussion?" When the debate (if any) is finished, "As many as are in favor of reconsidering the vote on . . . say, 'Aye'; those opposed, 'No'." The ayes have it, and the vote on the question is reconsidered. It is now open to debate."

Q. Supposing a motion to reconsider is pending, may a motion to "reconsider and have entered on the minutes" be made?

A. Yes, because the motion to "reconsider and have entered on the minutes" ranks higher than the motion to reconsider.

Q. Supposing the motion was adopted by **general consent**, may any member move to reconsider?

A. Yes.

Q. Please explain the difference between "Reconsider" and "Rescind."

A. First, note the difference in the **wording** of the motions: A member may move to **reconsider the vote** on the other hand, he may move to **rescind the motion**, or **the action**. The wording shows plainly that the motions apply to different things. A motion to reconsider reopens the **vote** on a motion already voted upon. (Please note that a motion to rescind an election of officers, an action upon a resignation, or an action upon an expulsion would be out of order. These actions are in the nature of a **contract**.)

### True or False

(Read the correct answers on Page 35)

T F 1. A member has the right to change his vote.

T F 2. The chairman of the law committee, after presenting proposed amendments to the assembly, may put them to vote himself if directed by the president.

T F 3. A member may change his vote to be on the prevailing side so he can be eligible to move to reconsider.

T F 4. The president or the assembly has the right to make changes in a committee report.

T F 5. General consent or unanimous vote is usually permitted when there is evidently no opposition, the formality of voting may be avoided by the Chair's inquiring if there is any objection to the matter when submitted; if there is no objection, the Chair announces the result. One dissenting vote defeats a request for general consent.

T F 6. When the reading of the minutes is dispensed with (suspended), they come up automatically for approval at the next meeting.

T F 7. It is proper to lay a motion on the table until the next meeting.

T F 8. It is too late to reconsider a vote **after** a committee has taken up the matter which the vote concerns.

T F 9. A committee has the right to select a sub-committee to assist it.

T F 10. The Chair must wait for a member to move to adjourn before he can declare the meeting adjourned.

## Important Personnel Meeting Held in Oklahoma City

On January 14, 1960, a unique personnel meeting was held at the Zion Lutheran Church, Oklahoma City. Participants were the local ministers of the deaf, deaf leaders, Tinker Field and Western Electric personnel representatives, and Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Security personnel.

Approximately one hundred people attended this meeting to hear Ted Wheaton, Chief of Personnel at Tinker Air Force Base, and George Blette, Personnel Section at Wheaton Electric Company, discuss employment policies, regulations, and practices of their respective organizations.

The Oklahoma Air Material Center referred to locally by its World War II name "Tinker Field" is one of the largest employers in the Oklahoma City area, employing in excess of 20,000 civilian employees of which approximately 18% are handicapped.

Western Electric Company has established a pilot plant there in the last two years to train technicians and supervisory personnel. At the same time, a new plant was being constructed that will be open July 1, 1960. This new plant will eventually employ 3000-4000 workers when maximum production is reached.

Mr. Wheaton discussed the civil service program, how to file an application, job requirements and selection, and some specific types of work the hearing handicapped could do at Tinker Field. He referred to Tinker's record of employing the handicapped and emphasized that the deaf and hard of hearing were hired as well as other disabled if they qualified with the skills and ability.

Mr. Blette discussed the general employment requirements, how to file an application with Western Electric, and company policies and practices regarding the hiring of all handicapped. He emphasized the new plant would begin hiring by July 1, 1960, and advised the deaf to get their applications on file. Another point stressed was Western Electric's interest in hiring the handicapped who are capable of producing. The company would be agreeable to working with Rehabilitation agencies in trying to place handicapped people but did not believe it advisable to set aside certain jobs just for the handicapped. Competition for

## 1960 DATES AHEAD

April ???	Maine School Alumni—Gov. Baxter School, Portland, Me.
Apr. 29-May 1	Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association— Milwaukee
May 20-21	Dixie Deaf Bowling Assn. Birmingham, Ala.
May 27-30	Ohio Association— Cincinnati, Ohio
May 28-30	Kentucky Association— Danville, Ky.
May ??	Utah Association—
June 3-5	Alabama Association— Talladega, Alabama
June 3-5	Oregon Association—Oregon School for the Deaf, Salem
June 10-12	Maryland Association—Hotel Plimhimmon, Ocean City, Md.
June 15-18	Montana Association— Bozeman, Mont.
June 16-18	Florida Association— Orlando, Florida
June 30-July 5	Ontario Association—Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario
July 1-3	North Dakota Association—K. of C. Hall, Minot, N. Dak.
July 4	Georgia Association— Savannah, Ga.
JULY 2-9	<b>N.A.D.— HOTEL ADOLPHUS, DALLAS, TEXAS</b>
10-18	<b>TOUR of MEXICO with the N.A.D.—</b>
July 10-16	International Catholic— Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco
July 22-23	North Carolina Assn.—Washington Duke Hotel, Durham
August 4-6	Michigan Association— Muskegon, Mich.
August 10-12	Virginia Association— Newport News, Va.
August 10-13	Jewish Deaf— Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
August 18-21	Tennessee Association—Hotel Andrew Jackson, Nashville
August 19-21	Iowa Association— Waterloo, Iowa
August 19-21	Penna. Soc. for Advancement—Hotel Yorktowne, York, Pa.
August 19-21	West Virginia Association—Daniel Boone Hotel, Charleston
August ???	Empire State Association— Binghamton, N. Y.
Sept. 1-4	California Assn.—U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Calif.
September 3-5	New England Gallaudet Assn.—Hotel Sheraton, Providence

employment is keen, but the handicapped worker with skills and ability would be employed along with fellow workers on the basis of doing a job.

The ministers of the deaf served as interpreters during the talks by Mr. Wheaton and Mr. Blette. This enabled the seventy deaf participants to ask many questions relating to employment problems at Tinker Field and Western Electric.

The deaf were appreciative of the opportunity to meet with these representatives where communication was not a barrier, and the ministers felt they would be in better positions to discuss employment problems with other deaf, particularly the two organizations represented at this meeting.

### Gallaudet College to Prepare Brochure on Deaf Workers

A \$5000 grant for production of a brochure describing the advantages of employing deaf college graduates and designed for distribution to employers has been made to Gallaudet College by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Presentation of the check was made January 26 by Neil D. Rankine, eastern vice president of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, to Dr. Albert W. Atwood, chairman of Gallaudet's Board of

Directors, at a luncheon held at Gallaudet College.

Presenting the check to Dr. Atwood, Mr. Rankine said: "It is a pleasure, on behalf of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, to contribute to a project with the seed possibilities suggested by the production of a brochure that will outline the advantages of employing the deaf college graduate. Gallaudet College in the nation's capital is doing an outstanding job. Its desire to contribute to the welfare and future of the deaf and to bring before American business the possibilities of this segment of the college-trained population is worthy. We are glad to share in this project of Gallaudet, the world's only college for the deaf."

Thanking the Foundation on behalf of the college, President Leonard M. Elstad told those attending the luncheon that "The interest of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation in the problems of the deaf college graduate is a step forward in broadening the employment area. Not enough employers realize that Gallaudet College is an accredited college and that its graduates are trained and capable of assuming responsibility in the various fields of employment. A brochure of success stories of college-trained deaf and details of their academic preparation should do much to foster Gallaudet's aim to increase the opportunities for the deaf."



# Deaf-Blind Parents Have Remarkable Son

Clarence Hathaway's Ability To Help Himself Vindicates Decision

To Let Handicapped Parents Rear Him

The 4½-year-old boy edged along a fence as he walked to nursery school. He looked as if he had just bitten a tart apple.

Pinned on his sweater was a typed note:

"Before any pictures are taken, please comb his hair and see that he looks nice. Due to his cold, we were afraid to put a thin dress shirt on him. Thank you."

## Burden Heavy

This boy with sad blue eyes carries a load of responsibilities on his 55-lb. frame.

He must keep track of the pump at home, see that it doesn't run too long and raise the electric bill.

He must know what to do if the hot water heater is boiling.

He must wake himself on time for nursery school and dress himself.

He must be able to tell what is in a can at the supermarket by the picture on the label

## Smiles Rarely

He must take care not to move the furniture or appliances from their place.

He must have patience. Loads and loads of it. And he must have forbearance.

He doesn't always have them. No child would. Perhaps this is why he doesn't smile as often as other youngsters. And hangs back sometimes.

It is hard for Clarence Stephen Hathaway of nearby Stow to talk to adults—to seek their help. He doesn't talk to his parents. They are both deaf and blind. He has normal senses.

A quiet boy who generally nods or shakes his head to answer, Clarence raised quite a storm when he was born February 17, 1955.

## Lives in Two Worlds

A shout of indignation arose all over the nation when it was suggested it might be better if he were taken away from his parents. Juvenile Judge Russell W. Thomas decided "no" on March 7, 1955.

So Clarence shares a dark, silent world of his parents and a bright



**DOUBLE LIFE**—Clarence Hathaway, 4½, shares a dark, silent world at home and a bright and noisy one at nursery school. Boy's parents are deaf and blind, but he has normal senses and must shoulder burden of chores mother and father can't perform. (AP) Wirephoto.

noisy world of nursery school playmates.

Since he was 2, Clarence has attended nursery school. Now he spends five days a week there, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

With about 200 youngsters, he colors with crayons, sings, marvels at TV, builds with blocks (he likes this best) and molds with play dough.

Here he can get the teacher's attention simply by looking at her. He doesn't have to tug her dress.

He can show his feelings on his face or by the sound of his voice. He can smile when a little girl crawls under a table or pushes over a rubber toy. He can scowl when he pokes and pushes with the other boys, and tell them to stop.

## Likes Other Children

Clarence enjoys the company of other children. He talks up a storm with other youngsters, but teachers are trying to get him to answer them in words beyond yes and no. He has—once or twice.

He doesn't talk as well as his nursery playmates. His voice, like his parents', has a hollow ring—the tonelessness of the deaf. Sometimes another will tease him about it. Such is the way of children—and the way of the world.

But Clarence is making huge strides, says Mrs. Bessie Taylor, nursery director. He would not even nod or shake his head at a question when he first arrived. And he would just scribble with crayon on paper. Now he colors artistically.

## Sure He'll Make Out

Those who know him think Clarence will make out all right.

The cab driver who takes him to and from school says Clarence has loosened up and is talking to him.

"Why isn't the sun shiny today?" Clarence asked one cloudy day.

The driver told him the sun was always shining behind the clouds. Clarence just shrugged his shoulders. He still couldn't see the sun.

The clouds over the senses of Harold and Georgia Hathaway, Clarence's parents, are more permanent. The mother lost her sight and hearing at 15 through illness. She still has 10% vision in her left eye, can see blurry outlines of a large object close by.

Hathaway started to lose his hearing when he was 11, then in 1947 lost his eyesight.

The sunshine in their lives is Clarence. They are proud of him, hold him close to them and fondle his face and hair.

Clarence takes his parents shopping, watches out for visitors, helps mother bake by kneading dough and cutting biscuits. He wipes the table after a meal.

The family receives blind pensions and aid for dependent children. They also have had donations of

money, food, clothing and other things they need from all over the world, but mostly from near home.

Their three-room cottage is always neat. A fence that kept Clarence in when he was younger now keeps the family's dog away from the road. Wires strung in the back yard lead to the outhouse and incinerator.

#### Troubles Crop Up

There have been crises, Mrs. Hathaway has been in the hospital three times since Clarence was born. Neighbors and welfare agencies pitched in to help. Three times a week a county nurse visits. She cleans Clarence's ears and sees that his nails are trimmed.

The Hathaways "talk" by writing words in each other's palms one letter at a time. Both can type in Braille, and Hathaway can use a conventional typewriter.

Clarence, who cannot write yet, has developed his own sign language for his parents. He draws a circle in their palms if he wants a glass of water. A pat on his father's stomach means he is hungry and a hand on the side of his mother's face shows he is ready for bed.

He tells his parents it's raining by slapping their wrists.

#### Well Behaved

Sometimes, he can't reach through the veils of darkness and silence. He may bite his lip and try and try and try.

Mrs. Hathaway said he threw a shoe at the her during one of these periods. "But I can't hear anything, Clarence," she said. "You must be patient."

"He may even wallop us," Mrs. Hathaway adds, passing her fingers through Clarence's brown hair. "But we love him so. He's a pretty strong boy, you know. And most of the time he's well behaved."

Clarence is watchful to keep his clothes clean. Unlike most youngsters his age, he is disturbed when his shoes get muddy or his gloves soiled.

#### Cleanliness Maintained

His parents are extremely concerned that Clarence appear well groomed to the seeing world. Once after Clarence had eaten supper, Hathaway cleaned his face with a washcloth. Then Mrs. Hathaway, not knowing what her husband had done, repeated the process. Clarence said nothing.

He is learning to accept two dif-

ferent worlds. Both have their humor and light, both their unhappiness and shadows.

In each there is love.

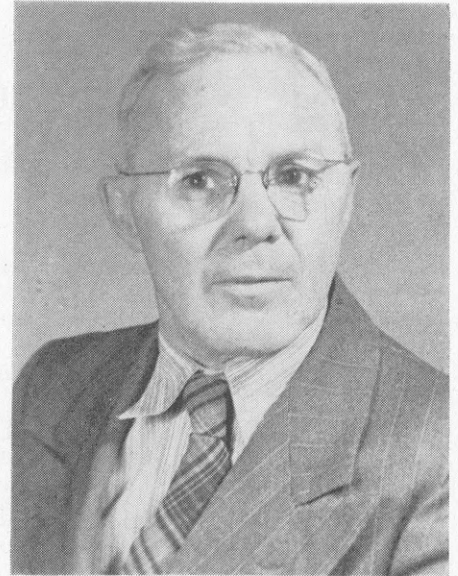
#### Frederick A. Clayton, Longtime Nebraska Printing Teacher, Retires

Frederick Arthur Clayton, teacher of printing at the Nebraska School for the Deaf and friend of hundreds of Nebraska deaf, has finally reached the retirement age after 40 years of continuous employment in the vocational department of NSD. He came to Omaha from near Philadelphia in the fall of 1919 to start his teaching career, and when NSD closed in June, 1959, for the summer, he retired with honor of being the only person with a 40-year record in the history of NSD.

While at NSD, Mr. Clayton not only taught printing but also taught Sunday school and carried out numerous assignments given to him by the superintendent for the activities of the pupils outside the classroom. He was interested in the adult deaf of Omaha, too, and joined local groups such as the Nebraska Association of the Deaf and the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf through Omaha Division No. 32 and was for many years secretary of All Souls Mission for the Deaf (Episcopal Church).

Mr. Clayton, better known simply as F. A. Clayton, obtained an education, which is quite different from that of the average deaf person; he had an attack of double pneumonia at the age of two years which left him partially deaf; he went to public school for a couple of years and then to a private school for six years; and he finished at the renowned Mt. Airy School for the Deaf in Philadelphia under Dr. A. L. E. Crouter. He is the oldest of a large family in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and both his father and mother are still living and in their late 80's. His ancestry is something worth noting, since he is descended from people on both sides of the family who settled in Pennsylvania long before the Revolutionary War. His father was a banker for many years in Doylestown, and his grandfather was a doctor. He had an uncle who was a lawyer.

Before coming to Omaha, Mr. Clayton had a good position as a printer in Philadelphia with the Curtis Publishing Co. and stayed there during World War I. He was about settled when Fate stopped in and changed his life. On January 13, 1919, he was



Frederick A. Clayton

injured in a railroad accident, caused by a rear-end collision of an express train with the coach of commuters in which he was riding. Fourteen people were killed, two of them in the seat next to Clayton's, and thirty people were hurt. He suffered a badly fractured leg and dislocated hip and various bruises. He was laid up in a Philadelphia hospital for many weeks, and when he was finally discharged he never went back to his old job. Instead, he went out into the country with an old friend for a complete convalescence and then went to Omaha.

Though well past the retirement age, F. A. Clayton is not entirely idle these days, since he has a part-time job at NSD as relief supervisor with the small boys, and his wife, formerly Cecilia Anna Birk of NSD, is likewise employed, so they both have something to keep them occupied, and this is not all. They have five grandchildren, all the children of their son. A. F. Clayton, who is a dentist in Omaha. To F. A. Clayton we all say: Well done and best wishes for a most pleasant retirement!

—Thomas R. Peterson

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## New Jersey Deaf Fight Firmly To Keep Rights As Auto Drivers

By Emanuel Golden

As per the issue of THE SILENT WORKER of May, 1959, regarding the status of deaf drivers under fire as written on the Editor's Page, the writer has compiled the data covering the uproarious matter originating from the New Brunswick (New Jersey) Home News. The editor of the newspaper, in his obviously natural ignorance of the deaf, took occasion to insert his editorials twice at intervals, stating that deaf drivers should be barred from the road. This was despite protests from the deaf in several letters to the Editor's Page, which were printed at the outset. On the latter occasion, he was influenced by the release from the certain public relations firm dealing with hearing aids for use in driving by the deaf. This article is being written for the benefit of those who will attend the New Jersey School for the Deaf Alumni Association reunion this coming summer (at the end of the school year). Though it may be of a spasmodic or occasional nature, it, however, should need consideration for protection of driving privileges of the deaf at all times.

The editorial "Tightening Controls on Driving Licenses" appeared on June 29, 1958. Excerpts are as follows:

"We have no quarrel with the magistrate's action in this case. It represents a tempering of justice with mercy, which seems appropriate in dealing with a seriously handicapped person."

"We think there should be a flat prohibition on the issuance of licenses to deaf mutes. As one of our staff members asks, 'How can a driver who can't hear a policeman's whistle, the clanging of a warning bell at a railroad crossing, the scream of a child, the honk of another motorist's horn, be safe?'"

"We sympathize deeply with the handicapped. But public sympathy cannot and should not go so far as to permit the licensing of drivers who are a menace to themselves as well as others on the highway."

James Donnelly, Jr., connected with Johnson & Johnson of New Brunswick over 31 years (drug pharmaceuticals firm), replied in his letter to the editor with a cordial invitation to the editor or a reporter to take a ride with him. Subsequently he evoked a nice write-up about his driving with the reporter, a cut included. It occupied about one-fourth of a page under the heading "Riding in a Car With a 'Deaf' Driver Is a Safe Experience" on Saturday, August 2, 1958. Accompanying Donnelly's action were the letters to the

editor written by some other deaf men in chorus. Excerpts below:

"The attempt to point up present day traffic conditions in The Sunday Home News editorial entitled, 'Tightening Controls on Driving Licenses,' was a shameful discriminatory stab at an infinitely small minority, and an entirely unwarranted attack upon a group of drivers with enviable safety records, a group which at large can claim, with justifiable pride, many years of conscientious alert driving without mishap."

"The editorial was singularly remarkable as an example of shallow opinionativeness."

"...Without an iota of factual argument or data in support of an obviously untenable position the editorial attempts to build a case against a minor segment of humanity while imperiously seeking, with feigned sympathy, to deprive this segment of a just privilege."

"...Personally, I am grateful to the people of our state who, with simple foresight, gave us the just law that says in effect—No one shall be barred from enjoying the common privileges of man unless it be proven he is undeserving. I believe this interpretation has a familiar ring, don't you?—'HANDICAPPED DRIVER'."

The immediate response to the editorial was borne by Donnelly, Delbert Willis, and Elliott Rosenholz, all residents of the town. Consequently, the hot issue simmered away into oblivion, thanks to the three aforementioned men's alertness. Apparently it was to be a quiet matter from that time on. Alas, it was not so after several months.

The editorial popped up on April 14, 1959, under the heading, "Action Suggested On Deaf Drivers." It is quoted below in its entirety:

"Some time back we mildly expressed surprise and displeasure at learning that deaf motorists are licensed in New Jersey, believing that such a handicap tended to make them unsafe drivers."

"The roof fell in. We are assailed for 'Ignorance.' And a staff writer, taking a ride with a deaf licensed driver (apparently a very unusual man), came back to write in glowing terms of the man's superiority at the wheel."

"We found this a little hard to take, for it seems to us fundamental that a person without ability to hear is bound to be seriously handicapped while driving. He can't hear or follow police directions, warning whistles or horns, or oncoming vehicles. His communication with others in his own car must be visual, taking his eyes off the road."

"Now we learn that two famous audiologists and an electronics expert have petitioned the National Safety Council for help in a campaign for state laws preventing persons with poor hearing from driving, unless they use adequate hearing aids. It seems to us this is a worthwhile campaign."

Naturally, in the wake of the editorial came a chorus of protests in the form of letters to the editor, notably by

E. W. Lisnay, hearing Rutgers University student and, incidentally, son of deaf parents, who wrote about their driving record and compared the criteria of deaf and hearing drivers. Without a doubt, he did much to dispel the misapprehensions as he wrote as a hearing person in defense of the deaf. Elliott Rosenholz used the good judgment to mail a copy of the last-mentioned editorial to President B. B. Burnes of the National Association of the Deaf, whereupon he wrote his letter which was inserted in the Home News on April 28, 1959. In it, he explained the facts about deaf drivers as quoted from the files in the home office of the NAD. He added that the certain manufacturer of hearing aids was primarily set on the increased volume of sales through restrictions against deaf drivers. On the same page of the newspaper, an editorial, "Let's Have Facts on Deaf Drivers," appeared in entirety.

"We call to our readers' attention the letter on this page from the president of the National Association for the Deaf."

"We have had several letters on this subject of the licensing of deaf drivers. The general tenor of the letters has been to dismiss our thesis that 'a person without ability to hear is bound to be seriously handicapped while driving' with the suggestion that we are ignorant and we speak without regard to facts."

"We have never held ourselves forth as an expert in such matters. But we note in communications from those who do set themselves up as experts a curious absence of facts to bulwark their position. Our correspondent of today states categorically, 'The fact is that deaf drivers possess the best safety record of any class of drivers' yet submits no supporting facts."

"We find this statement difficult to digest, for most states do not seem to require any physical examination which would disclose deafness."

"And we are well aware that since many people experience a decline in hearing ability with the passing of the years, there must be a host of deaf drivers of whom licensing agencies are completely unaware."

"Anyway, we are sending today's correspondent a copy of this editorial. And we are asking him for facts."

President Burnes sent statistics as requested in reply to the editorial. Silence came in the wake, apparently showing full acknowledgement by the editor. Then the "hot potato" issue again melted away, this time for keeps with utmost hopes in the minds of all the deaf.

As soon as the furore subsided, it was felt that it would be wise and desirable to discuss ways and means of forming a motor club of the deaf or the like in view of the non-existence of a state civic organization of the

deaf in New Jersey. Due to peculiar geographic factors and other reasons, the idea of such organization has never come into full realization for a long time. Jim Donnelly, Delbert Willis, Elliott Rosenholz, Felice Minieri (president of Middlesex County Silent Club in New Brunswick), and the writer met at the latter's home twice, the last time on October 13. After a series of conferences, it was agreed unanimously that the motor club be liquidated and incorporated into the New Jersey School for the Deaf Alumni Association with full cooperation and backing from the NAD. With its large membership, the Alumni Association could be in a good position to safeguard the rights of deaf drivers, much more effectively than the motor club alone, in the estimation of those at the meetings. The matter will be submitted at the meeting of the Alumni Association in June, 1960.

Plainly speaking, it was the quick response in the form of the letters to the editor in chorus plus the backing of the NAD that helped still the issue against deaf drivers. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The bell indeed rang in this instance.

### Dr. Wisher's Underwater Sign System Undergoing Navy Trial

An underwater communication system initiated by Dr. Peter R. Wisher of Gallaudet College and developed under his direction is under trial this year by the U.S. Navy. The system is an adaptation of the language of signs used by the deaf.

Dr. Wisher, a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, has been aware since his naval service in World War II and the Korea War of the need for a nonvocal communication system for the Navy's underwater swimmers and divers. Soon after his appointment in 1955 to Gallaudet's Department of Physical Education, he realized the value of the language of signs for this type of work.

The Special Projects Officer (Amphibian) in the Bureau of Personnel became interested in the possibilities of the system, since it appeared to satisfy an urgent need for some means of communication for underwater swimmers. For his training duty, LCDR. Wisher was assigned to the Underwater Demolition Team at Little Creek, Virginia, in August, 1959, where he and a group of six members of the Team developed

a basic vocabulary of 100 signs. These signs were presented to all personnel attached to the unit. After several practice periods and trial underwater, the system was found practical and was placed in the curriculum for personnel undergoing training with the Team.

In November 1959 LCDR. Wisher was sent to the Navy Underwater Swimmer's School, where he presented the system and made further refinements. The group at Key West was convened for the purpose of studying underwater breathing apparatus. Members of the group came from all parts of the country and Hawaii. It was felt this would give quick and wide distribution to this means of communication. The system again proved successful and was added to the curriculum for personnel undergoing training at this activity. After six months of experimentation the communication system will be evaluated by the Navy and if found necessary and feasible will be included in the USN Manual for personnel working underwater.

Dr. Wisher is chairman of the department of Physical Education and Athletics at Gallaudet and holds the rank of professor. He has a Doctor of Education degree from Penn State.

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*To the . . .*

## 24th Convention of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

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Geraldine Fail

# *Swinging 'round the nation*



Harriett B. Votaw

The News Editor is Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 851 West 19th Street, Long Beach 6, California.

Assistant News Editor is Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 South Xavier Street, Denver 19, Colorado.

Correspondents should send their news to the Assistant News Editor serving their states.

Information about births, deaths, marriages, engagements, and social activities should be mailed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR NEWS IS THE  
15th OF EACH MONTH

## CALIFORNIA . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters of New York are spending six months visiting southern California, having rented an apartment in Los Angeles. Belle and Henry arrived in Los Angeles December 11 to visit their daughter and family and a sister and enjoyed a sunny Christmas without the snow and sleet of New York. They took in the big Frat banquet at the Beverly Hilton Hotel January 2 and also attended the Gallaudet alumni luncheon where they met many old friends and made new ones. Belle graduated from Gallaudet in 1923. Both of them have fallen in love with southern California, and, though they plan to return east in June, they hope to return later and take up permanent residence in Los Angeles.

Friends of Max and Mary Thompson will regret hearing that Max has been seriously ill again and hospitalized for a brain tumor. All of us are hoping Max soon regains good health, for he is such a likeable fellow.

Sue Miller, nee Wood, of San Francisco planned into Los Angeles February 13 to visit friends en route to her mother's home in San Diego. Sue stayed with Tom and Becky Elliott in L. A. and then went on down to San Diego for two weeks and took in the San Diego CAD Chapter's Mardi Gras Ball on the 20th and visited the Marvin Thompsons in El Cajon. Sue's husband is a civil engineer now working in Thailand, and Sue is hoping to join him later this year. She returned to San Francisco to close her apartment and is now living in San Diego with her mother and her two children.

Mr. Rosenfield of Milwaukee was a visitor around the L. A. area during March, returning to Michigan on March 13. He is the brother of Mrs. Frank Egger, Mrs. Ralph Roberts, and Hal Rosenfield, all of Los Angeles, and we were pleased to have met him.

Lena Scherr plans to return home to Baltimore in April after visiting

at the home of her daughter in Lake-wood, California, since December.

Clarence Doane of Los Alamitos and Clifford Putman of Paramount are up and in circulation again after severe illnesses. Both have lost quite a bit of poundage, and, like we always say, you have to get sick to lose weight, huh?

Myron Lesniak tells us that he met up with movie star Kim Novak the other day. Myron is a union painter and is doing some painting on the \$85,000 home of movie actor Kirk Douglas in Bel Air, and Miss Novak was a visitor at the Douglas home one day.

The John Falls spent almost a week up in Fresno visiting Jerry's father who is in the hospital the first of March and stopped off in Fowler to see Elmer and Evelyn York. They met many Fresno residents at the beautiful new home of Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson in Fresno March 5, among them Clinton Benedict and Paul Gray of nearby Porterville, John Martin, and two young fellows who have secured employment on the Fresno daily newspaper, the Fresno Bee, Mr. Duke of Georgia and Mr. Holoway of Texas. Rumor has it that there are now five deaf men working for the Fresno Bee, and the population of Fresno is looking up as a result. Jerry and John regret very much that they did not have the opportunity to visit with the many other deaf of Fresno during their day.

Peggie Neitzie and her committee did a fine job with staging a Hawaiian-Tahitian party down in San Diego in mid-January with all proceeds going into the 1960 CAD convention fund. The Mardi Gras Ball at Hotel San Diego was another fine event capably arranged by Charles and Ivo Johnson February 20 with a very good floor show featuring Edward Petek, Bonnie and Wayne Gough, Peggie Neitzie and Mr. McCallon, Marvin and Mary Ellen Thompson, and several others. Plans for the September 1-4 CAD convention at the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego are shaping up, and convention programs are due to hit the mails within a couple of weeks. The '60 convention bids fair to go down into history as one of the very best.

Around a hundred alumni, former students, and spouses, of Gallaudet College gathered February 7 for the Northern California Chapter's annual alumni dinner at the Coit-Ramsey Hotel in Oakland. Congratulations go to Chairman Julian S. Singleton for the delightful event, as well as to his assistant, Bert Lependorf, and Chapter President Leo M. Jacobs who rounded

out the evening with a short and informal program. Several of the guests entertained with reminiscences of their college days, and incomparable Joe Velez brought down the house with several skits. Local lites were delighted at the presence of quite a few out-of-towners at the dinner, among them the Reverend and Mrs. Homer Grace of Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Andrewjeski of Akron; Miss Hannah Meyer of Chico, California; Mrs. Charles Falk of Omaha; Miss Ruth Bonnet of Los Angeles; and Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Spratling (Lois Watkins) of Atlanta. Miss Meyer was formerly a physical education instructor at Gallaudet.



Clarence Russel (left) in the outdoor heated swimming pool and Elaine Beehler, both of Washington, D. C., sitting on edge of pool, enjoy themselves while outdoor temperature is at zero. Note people on bench, bundled up in furs and blankets. This picture was taken in Bennington, Vermont, on February 12.

## FLORIDA . . .

The Florida Association of the Deaf will convene in Orlando June 16-18. FAD officials believe this will be the best convention ever.

Births: a son to Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Arias of Tampa on February 5; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shepard of Eagle Lake on February 2; a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Inzer Shubert of Belle Glade on February 28; and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Steckel.

Mrs. Ida M. Mesinger of Miami passed away on January 16, 1960.

The Miami Association of the Deaf elected the following officers to serve through 1960: Tommy Hightower, president; John Hill, vice president; Ralph Sasser, secretary; and Donald Crownover, treasurer.

The Tampa Club of the Deaf elected the following officers for 1960: Ray H. Carter, president; Mrs. Wanda Walker, vice president; Miss Lorraine



**FOLKS IN THE NEWS** When the California Association of the Deaf meets at San Diego for its 21st biennial convention, visitors will be greeted by the people in the accompanying photographs: (1). General Chairman Marvin Thompson and Clyde Houze, chapter president, standing, and, seated: Charles Berg, Wayne Gough, and Harold Lloyd of the program committee. (2). Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson who will supervise the banquet and the convention ball floor show. (3). Peggie Neitzie, in charge of entertainment at the convention, as shown in costume for one of the Tahitian dance routines she will present.

Wertheim, secretary; and Sam Ratliff, treasurer.

Officers to serve for 1960 at the St. Petersburg Club: Carol Wood, president; Frank Chapman, vice president; Stephen Somogie, treasurer; and Susie Boake, secretary.

Newcomers to Florida include Mr. and Mrs. Lance Dye from Williamstown, West Virginia, to St. Petersburg. Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Gagoudy of Ohio have also retired to the St. Petersburg area. Norlyn Nordstrom of Colorado Springs hopes to make Miami his new home.

Charles Letsford has moved to Jacksonville from Georgia.

A surprise party was given on his birthday for genial Owen Daugherty of Bradenton January 25. Twenty-nine people helped the popular deaf man celebrate his 68th birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty were made honorary members of the Tampa Club of the Deaf as he is a past officer of the club and has retired.

The valentine party at Tampa was a real success under the chairmanship of Mrs. Betty Hunter. Seventy attended and had a good time. March 19 was St. Patrick's night in Tampa, and in addition the Tampa Club's third anniversary cake, a 10-layer masterpiece, was cut. It was baked and decorated by Mrs. Milo "Lou" Bowman.

It was arranged to have the Tampa clubrooms open on the first, third, and fifth Sunday of each month.

The Florida deaf are recovering from an unusually cold winter. Spring is in the air, and outdoor parties, picnics, and swimming trips are being planned all over the state.

## COLORADO . . .

A surprise bridal shower honoring Jackie Miles was held at the apartment of Jackie and Sandra Klein in Denver on February 22. Hostesses

were Sandra, Barbara Otis, Betty Moser, and Marilyn Castaline. Jackie wed Jerome Aregi, Jr., on March 26.

A fund-raising party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hurley of Denver on February 27 in their spacious basement finished in knotty pine. Committee for the event consisted of Don Warnick, Fred Schmidt, Rachel Warnick, Lorraine Schmidt, Roland Greb, and the Hurleys, Russell and Doris. Due to the unusually cold weather, near-zero, which Denver has been having, the moving to the new headquarters of the Silent Athletic Club may be delayed till mid-April or later. The weather has been slowing the construction of the new Temple for the Congregation Zerrah Abraham, whose old building the SAC purchased.

About 25 players and fans attended the Midwest Athletic Association for the Deaf basketball tournament in Omaha on March 4-5. John Buckmaster, William Fraser, Francis Mog, and Mr. and Mrs. Alvie Moser left March 2 by train and Kenneth Longmore, Mary Longmore, and Jack Clair by auto on March 2. Taking the train on March 3 were players Rea Hinrichs, Albert Jones, John Flores, John Salazar, Larry Strain, Jerome Aregi, and Coach Richard O'Toole and fans Emilia O'Toole, Jackie Miles, Sandra Klein, Ione Dibble, and Harriett and Herbert Votaw. The Mosers stayed at the home of Mrs. Moser's sister and family in Omaha. Denver placed fourth in the tournament, but Francis Mog and Jerome Aregi were on the all star team. Colorado Springs was represented by Melvin and Betty Haptonstall and Dee Haptonstall.

Fred Gustafson and his mother spent a day visiting his two sisters and their families and his oldest brother and sister-in-law in Denver on February 13, and in the evening on the trip

back home to Colorado Springs they were caught in a severe blizzard on the valley highway between Littleton and Castle Rock. Fred had difficulty driving, and they came close to being marooned on the highway.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Keith Hardy of Colorado Springs on March 6. She was named Dean and has a sister, Debbie, 2½.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford DeLiere lost their month old baby son on January 27. He was found dead in his crib that morning; he had been a frail and sick baby since his birth. He was the first baby born in Longmont in 1960 and was showered with gifts from Longmont merchants. The DeLieres have another son, 4.

Dee Haptonstall took a one-week vacation beginning February 28 and spent a few days working on his 1957 Ford before accompanying his brother and sister-in-law Melvin and Patty to Omaha to attend the Midwest Athletic Association of the Deaf basketball tournament. Melvin represented the Colorado Springs Silents in the MAAD meetings and got the club accepted as a new member by the MAAD, making their team eligible to participate in future MAAD tournaments.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Downey of Pueblo are proud of their oldest daughter Charlotte who has been studying to be a mathematics teacher at Pueblo Junior College. The Downeys visited Mr. and Mrs. Everett Owens in Colorado Springs and were forced by a severe snowstorm to stay overnight with them.

Kenneth Greenwood, formerly of Canon City, is engaged to marry Nelle Ketcham, a student at the New Mexico School for the Deaf. They plan to be married in July. Kenneth has taken up residence in Albuquerque and has been employed as an auto mechanic at the State University. On March 5 he went to Colorado Springs to spend





This beautiful boat, a 2500 Owens deluxe cabin cruiser of 220 horsepower is the new craft recently purchased by Roy and Minnie Sigman of Gardena, California. The boat, with Roy aboard, is shown tied up at the Long Beach Yacht Landing where the couple spends almost every weekend polishing brass when they are not plying the channel to and from Catalina Island.

the day visiting his sister Loretta and family, and spent March 6 in Canon City with his mother who was on her way to recovery after undergoing surgery.

Phillip Hollingsworth and Frank Fenn, basketball players for the Colorado Springs Silents, were chosen all star players on the YMCA all star team which won over the champion Telephone team by 52-30. Phillip fractured his left ankle during basketball practice recently and had it in a cast for a couple of weeks.

## NEW ENGLAND . . .

Several of the Austine alumni found their way either to Education or to 27 Laurel Street while in Concord getting their 1960 car plates.

We were saddened to learn of the death of Mrs. Perry. Many of the older alumni may remember her. She requested that in lieu of flowers friends send money to the Austine School. She was 92.

Alston Day is now employed by the Fellows Gears Shaper Company of Springfield, Vermont.

Twin boys, Roland and Roger, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roderick (Claire Tar diff) Sherman on March 15.

We have just learned of the death of Mr. Henry Brown. He was 92. He will long be remembered by many of the older alumni of the Austine School. He served as president of the board of trustees of Austin for 29 years.

Bernard Van Funk, Jr., of Barre, Vermont, and his fiancée, Miss Barbara Black of Woodstock, Vermont, were given a Jack and Jill party at the Venetian Restaurant in Barre on March 31. A purse of money was presented the couple. They will be married in Woodstock April 23. At the party from the Austine group were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Lebeau, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Changnon, Mr.

and Mrs. Ralph Baird, Jr., Miss Martha Libbey, Irving Londry, Parley Boyea, Jr., Francis Pitkin, Raymond Dubie, Kinney Cook, Mr. and Mrs. James Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hoague, Lorayne James, Richard Plane, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heyers, Mrs. Doris Newon, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lamorey.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hoague of Barre, Vermont, are on their way to California. They were given a surprise farewell party at the Hilltop Restaurant, Barre, March 31. At the party were Mr. and Mrs. James Stirling, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lamorey, Van Funk and Barbara Black, Richard Plante, Lorayne James, Marguerite Day, and Sally Dow, who made a special trip to be with them for the evening.

May 21-22 is to be a big weekend at Austine! Ball game, supper, dance, meeting, election of officers!

## Roaming the Range

With El Gaucho

By Troy E. Hill

Since the Local Committee now has an ad running in THE SILENT WORKER, it won't be necessary for me to dwell on the coming convention any longer except to remind you once again that "It's later than you think."

Things are running along smoothly with the Local Committee hard at work and trying to make this a convention that will long live in your memories as one of the best ever.

The annual Southwest Basketball Tournament was held in Alexandria Louisiana, and managed jointly by the deaf club of Jackson, Mississippi, and Alexandria since Jackson has

blue laws that prohibit any athletic contests on Sunday mornings. Even though they had only three months to work on it, the joint committee really did things up "brown" and besides paying all teams three cents per mile showed a profit to be divided by the two clubs of \$1000.

As usual, Little Rock beat Dallas, 77 to 59, in the finals, and as usual it was the Three Nutt Brothers against the field. Alexandria, a member for only three years, shot up from eighth place to third by defeating both Houston and Austin to become the first Louisiana team ever to enter the finals, and Baton Rouge won the consolation round by defeating Houston, 40 to 38, in final game. Both the Louisiana teams are on the upgrade.

Most valuable player was Houston Nutt of Little Rock. Coach of the year was Anthony Mowad of Alexandria, president of the Southwest Association of the Deaf. All stars were H. Nutt and Ed Ketchum of Little Rock, Brownell of Alexandria, Ray Dean of Dallas, and Sammy Oates of Austin.

Sammy Oates of Austin and Joe Russell of Mississippi staged a thrilling duel in their game when Sammy scored 23 points and Russell scored 17 for Jackson. When you consider that Joe weighed 250 and had not worked out much, it was really something. Both boys were All Americans at their schools in 1957, and both went to Italy on the International Games team that year.

New club manager of the Dallas Silent Club is Robert Hayes of Waxahachie, Texas, who succeeds W. O. Barton, who has too much work to do with the NAD convention to worry with the club affairs.

The 14th Annual SW Deaf Bowling Tournament will be reeled off in Fort Worth April 23-24, and it seems to be there will be more teams this year than every before. The tournament will be at the Meadowbrook Lanes, one of the newer houses in Fort Worth. Fort Worth won last year at Wichita, Kansas.

Dan Mayfield, 55, of Waco, was found shot to death in the family residence in Waco about the first of March. He was buried March 2. Officiating was Rev. Gene Thompson. Dan was an executive of the Texas Life Insurance Company which his father founded years ago. He was a lifetime resident of Waco and is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter. Pallbearers were Leon Loftin, Emmette Corley, Bert Lamkin, Lawrence White, Ben Lee Tunstall, John Adams, Harvey Ford, and Robert Camp.

John McDowell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McDowell of Talmadge, Ohio, long time friends of El Gaucho, is in Dallas for a six-week course at Collins Radio Company. John has been in Uncle Sam's Navy now for 17 years and says that after three more years he will retire and settle in Florida.

Ellis McQueen, the transplanted Michiganite, has returned to Dallas after a stay of a year or so in

Detroit. Personally we think the cold weather drove him back south, but he claims it was the high cost of living in Detroit.

The father of Mrs. Charles Cox of Ferris, Warren Cobb, 87, retired cotton gin manager, died March 17 and was buried the 20th at Ferris. Besides Mrs. Cox he is survived by his wife, a son, one stepson, and two stepdaughters.

Mrs. Wm. E. Young (Clara Kennedy) is recovering from surgery which she recently underwent.

William Buchanan, a Dallasite who has been up around Detroit for the past few years, came home for a while last fall, but we understand he has now returned to the North.

Mrs. Ovaletta Cox, is secretary; Mrs. Doyle Kerr dues treasurer; and W. O. Barton treasurer under Robert Hays, the new general manager of the Dallas Club.

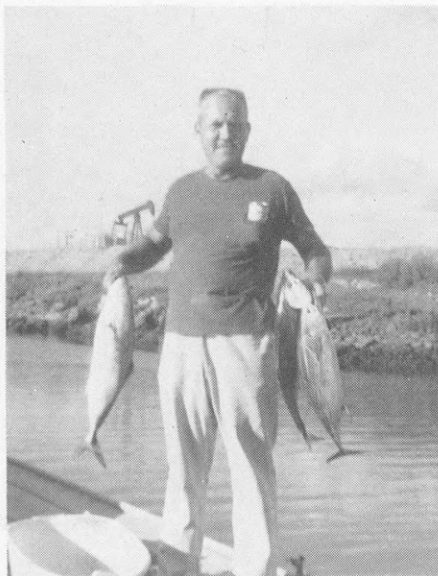
William Hebert, a graduate of the Louisiana School, is new working at Rusk, Texas, as a linotype operator. Each weekend he makes the trip to Dallas to bowl in the doubles tournaments, stopped in Seagoville, Texas, to pick up Miss Susie Norton. The young couple expect to be married sometime in May.

## KANSAS . . .

Miss Vivian Griffith of Topeka left for San Diego with her mother December 21. She was laid off at the Blind Center and used the opportunity to go along to visit some relatives.

Neal Huddleston of Marysville suffered a light stroke in October. He is on strict diet and is taking it easy for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin O'Connor and family are enjoying their new three-bedroom house in Topeka purchased before Christmas. The couple hosted a New Year's party in the basement.



Roy and Minnie Sigman of Gardena, California, are shown holding huge catches of yellowtail and bonito caught aboard their boat in the Catalina Channel, in which they do most of their cruising.

Mr. O'Connor is a linotype operator.

On January 20, Mrs. Virgil Shy of Wichita went to see her doctor and was sent to a hospital for treatment. The hospital failed to notify Mr. Shy. Toward the evening Mr. Shy and daughter became worried when she failed to come home. They had the police hunt for her. The description of Mrs. Shy was given over TV channels and by radio. On the third day Mrs. Shy came home, much to the relief of Mr. Shy and his daughter.

In the Olathe area birthday parties are popular. Honored guests recently were Larry Mayes and Mrs. Margaret Metsker, both of Olathe, Jerry Van Hercke, Shawnee; Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Mission; Mrs. Lillie Fitzpatrick, Iola;

Roy Branton and Alvin O'Connor, both of Topeka.

Hazel Marie Rader, formerly of Herington but now of Topeka, and Ernest M. Albrecht, Jr., Topeka, have announced their engagement. The date of their wedding has not yet been chosen. Ernest is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Albrecht, Sr., of Herington. Miss Rader is a graduate of White City Rural High School and is employed at the Methodist Home for the Aged. She is attending night classes at a business school. Mr. Albrecht recently was discharged from the U. S. Navy and is presently with the Coca Cola Bottling Co. Miss Rader is a sister of Merle Rader, whom many of you know.

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Doris Heil of Wichita continues to improve in bowling. On February 9, in the Women's Tuesday Night League, bowling for the Wichita Big River & Sand Co., she rolled her highest total ever, 593. In the first game she also had her highest game, 247. She has now in her possession four pins, one won in 1956, two in 1959, and one in 1960. One is a 250 pin.

Mrs. Fannie Harshman was found dead in her home at Los Angeles January 6. Her husband, Omar, died last November. Both were over 80 years old. She was a sister of Luther "Dummy" Taylor. Their brother, Symp, at Baldwin is the only living member of the Taylor family.

Mrs. Emmette Simpson had bad luck. She slipped and fell at her home in Napa, California, and broke her leg. Emmette is caring for her. They were at the KAD convention in Wichita last summer and looked fine.

The Kansas School's basketball team had a poor season. One of the games was lost to the Missouri School at Fulton on February 6, 61-47. A large crowd went there, some to root for Kansas and others for Missouri. The game was played in the new Missouri gymnasium. There also was a game in the afternoon between the Olathe Deaf Club team and the Kansas City Club for the Deaf team. The game was easily won by the Olathe team, 71 to 35. The Olathe team represented Kansas in the MAAD tourney in Omaha March 4.

George Harms, Jr., and family have moved back to Wichita from Tulsa. He is back with his old firm, Standard Oil, but in a new capacity, regional representative. George's parents are so happy to have them back in Wichita.

Rev. A. E. Ferber of Kansas City united in marriage Max E. Gardinier and Mary Swain in Trinity Lutheran Church in Salina on February 7. The

Lord's Prayer, orally sung, was translated into sign language by Rev. Ferber. The bride is not deaf but has become proficient in the sign language during the last year. They will live in Salina where he is with Peter Pan Cleaners. The couple had been friends about 15 years, but their friendship deepened last year.

Mrs. Edward McGuire of Wichita, recently in her hurry to go to work, slipped on a wet spot in the utility room and suffered a fractured elbow.

A valentine party was given by the Wichita Frats on February 13 in the IOOF hall. About 32 wore valentine and crazy hats and "paraded" before three judges. The valentine hat prize went to Mrs. Fern Foltz, while Mrs. Otis Koehn received the crazy hat prize. On the crazy of Mrs. Koehn was a small sign, "Have blood, will pump." Guess what? On the hat stood a water mill about eight inches tall. It pumped red water into a small pail as she pressed a suction ball with hose which was fastened to the cap of a small bottle. On the cap also was a long hose which ran to the pump. In the bottle was red food coloring which ran through the hose into the pump. A very clever mechanical gadget! Most of the 70 visitors enjoyed playing several new games. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Olson and Wilson Brown, all of Salina; Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Thompson of Syracuse; and Paul Fager of Pratt were the only ones from out of town. The Thompsons were overnight guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Munz.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown of New Cambria are the grandparents of a grandson born to their oldest son Edmondson and wife of Salina on February 18.

Mrs. Earle Elwick of Abilene recently had an operation and is now doing fine at home.

Alvin O'Connor of Topeka is hap-

py to be back on the day shift after several months of night work. His three children just got over the chicken pox.

The Wilbur Ruge family had a long seige of flu, but now all are O.K. A number of the Wichitans had flu, too. Carol Hornbaker had to spend four days in a hospital. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rose entertained chicken pox, too.

Remember Buddy Rogers, the Olathe boy who became a band leader of national renown and who married Mary Pickford? Buddy was master of ceremonies at the grand opening of the Dillon's Eastgate store in one of the Wichita largest shopping centers on February 29. He announced the winners of electrical household appliances. From 1 to 4 p. m. he autographed pictures of himself. Buddy and Mary Rogers still own radio station KFBI in Wichita.

Miss Wilma Lawson of Wichita was called to Pawnee, Oklahoma, by the death of her great aunt February 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean Vanatta, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lichtenberger, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Nyquist, all of Wichita, hosted a pinochle party at the Aley Park shelter house the afternoon of February 28 in Wichita. Prizes were won by Mrs. Donald Funke and Roger Falberg. Bill Doonan was given the booby prize.

Mrs. Floyd Ellinger of Wichita underwent preparatory treatments in a local hospital from February 23-28. She was then operated on for the removal of gallstones. She is expected to be home in a few days and is doing fine.

The Olathe Club of the Deaf basketball tourney at Olathe March in the Midwest Athletic Association basketball tourney at Olathe March 4-5. George Ellinger of Wichita, a member of the team, joined the

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### TENTATIVE PROGRAM

**THURSDAY, JUNE 30** — All day registration and reception.

**FRIDAY, JULY 1** — All day outing at the Island. (Evening, general entertainment and show.)

**SATURDAY, JULY 2** — Sight seeing. (Evening, banquet, dance and floor show.)

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team on the fourth. Another Wichitan, Wilbur Ruge, left on the third for Omaha. He is the president of the Midwest Association and presided at the business meeting of the officers and delegates.

The state legislature passed a bill appropriating \$621,000 for a new educational building, expansion of the gymnasium, and the completion of the cleaning and pressing room in the girls' Vocational Unit at KSD. It was signed by Gov. George Docking February 5. Of the total appropriation, \$515,000 will be used for an advanced academic classroom building to replace the old structure in Olathe. The old school building will be kept in service until the new building is completed and then will be razed. The new building is constructed immediately in front of the present one. It will have two floors and a basement and will be named the Arthur L. Roberts School Building. Construction work may not start until fall.

Part of the appropriation (\$6000) will be added to the \$500 on hand to finish the cleaning and pressing room in the girls' vocational unit. The remaining \$100,000 will be added to the \$250,000 already available for the remodeling of the gymnasium and expansion of its facilities. The new addition will be built west of the present structure. In it will be dressing rooms, wrestling room, offices for coaches and physical education instructors, a swimming pool, three bowling alleys, and a rifle range. The remodeling plans for the present gymnasium include new lights, seating, and a basketball floor. The remodeled gymnasium will be named the Luther Taylor Gymnasium. The work of remodeling and construction on the new addition may start in two months.

Remember Dr. Elwood Stevenson who was superintendent of the Kansas School in 1921-1923? Dr. Stevenson has been superintendent of the California School for the Deaf since 1928 and will retire on September 1, 1960. At that time he will have completed 49 years of service to the deaf. He taught in the New York School for the Deaf, was superintendent of the Kansas School, principal of the Kentucky School a short time, and then superintendent of the Minnesota School before he went to the California School at Berkeley. Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson plan to live and rest in their home in Berkeley which they bought some years ago. We are so sorry to hear of his retirement but thank God for him as he has been a true friend of deaf people and has helped them in many ways. We hope that Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson will stop at Olathe and Wichita when they come east. Although he served only a short time in Kansas, we all appreciate very much his service to the deaf as a whole. Hats off to you, Dr. Stevenson!

## NEW YORK . . .

The following comes from our new correspondent, Peggy Hlibok, of 43-74 166th Street, Flushing, New York. Peggy informs us that Adele (Mrs. Peter Shuart), who served us so long and so well with news for this column and resigned recently due to approaching motherhood, gave birth to a lovely baby daughter February 16. Baby's name is Karen Ann, and she weighed in at 7 lb. 10 oz. and is the delight of Adele and Peter.

February 29 was quite a big day for Lilly Rothenberg and Albert Berke, for on that day they became Mr. and Mrs. and departed on a week's honeymoon to Neville. (Did the newlyweds stop to consider the fact that they will celebrate their anniversary only once in four years? NEWS ED.)

Rebecca Zuskin of South Africa has been in the United States the past year and a half and is boarding with Anna Warshaw. Rebecca broke her right ankle not long ago when she slipped and fell on a snowy street. Snow is unheard of where Rebecca comes from, and she had never seen the stuff until she came to live here, and thus was unaware of how dangerous the downy white snow could be.

New Yorkers are proud of Joseph Worzel! Joe has been elected to the American Athletic Association of the Deaf's Hall of Fame and honored with a certificate at the National

Basketball Tournament in Detroit.

Dr. Marcus Kenner is back with us again after several weeks down in the West Indies where he went to relieve arthritic pains.

The following items were contributed by Abel G. Dawley, 21 Arch Street, Silver Creek, New York.

The Buffalo Club of the Deaf moved into its new quarters at 1664 North Main Street last November. The club members are happy and enthusiastic over the atmosphere and location of their new club room. All visitors are welcome.

Mrs. Agnes Messenger flew down to Lexington, Kentucky, some time back and spent some time visiting with the Whitakers. Mrs. Whitaker is the former Pearl Daulton and is well known to Buffalo area residents.

John Gudz, of Niagara Falls, New York, has been elected sergeant-at-arms of the Frontier Volunteer Fire Company in Niagara Falls. Good going, John! Just how do you do it?

On Sunday, April 3, Mr. and Mrs. Abel Dawley drove to Rome, New York, and gave Mrs. Kathleen Staubit (nee Kathleen Stinson) a surprise. Mrs. Staubit, a former neighbor of the Dawleys, is employed at the Central New York School for the Deaf, as a girl's counselor and sub teacher. After the church service conducted by Rev. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Dawley donated \$10 to the Gallaudet Home fund (con-

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ducted by Rev. Lange) in memory of Rev. August Staubitz, Mrs. Staubitz's late husband.

From Rochester comes the news that all is ready in anticipation of the coming annual May Festival. The proceeds will be used for the benefit the Gallaudet Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf at Poughkeepsie, New York. Keep up the good work in your fine flower City, Rochesterians.

The Rochester Civic Association of the Deaf, is busy as a beehive making plans for a rally and buffet supper. Several guests speakers have been invited, and one of the guest speakers is to be none other than Dr. David Peikoff of Toronto.

### Outstanding Work in Michigan

During the past three years or so there had been a great deal of interest shown in the welfare of deaf persons committed to state hospitals for the mentally ill. Several states, notably Michigan, are taking positive action. The following letter might serve as a guide.

Editor, THE SILENT WORKER:

I recently had a meeting with Mr. Stahl Butler in which he mentioned the fact that you might be interested in hearing a bit about the new project which has been started here in Michigan for the unfortunate deaf persons who are patients of the various state mental institutions here. As you may know, our project is one of the few in the country, the others being, I believe, in California, Minnesota, and Colorado.

Before going on I would like to emphasize the fact that the mental institutions are, generally speaking, much misunderstood institutions and, due to said misunderstanding by the general public, are often referred to as "crazy houses" to be steered clear of. It is seemingly this social stigma which has caused the normal deaf society to neglect their less fortunate brothers who have been committed to such institutions. It is my hope that this letter may further brighten the small spark of interest which has begun to spring up in various parts of our country.

Since coming here to the Lapeer State Home and Training School, I have found, much to my satisfaction, that, without exception, the staff and personnel of the Home are greatly interested in the welfare of their deaf patients, but by their own admission, are hindered by lack of communication. That is where I fit in.

In the past six months I have interviewed over one hundred and fifteen deaf patients here at the Home and will,

in the near future, begin interviewing other deaf patients from the other two Michigan institutions at Coldwater and Mt. Pleasant. It is planned at this time that we will eventually have all of these deaf patients centrally located at one institution so that we can work with them all together. At present our estimate, based on our findings at Lapeer, is that there are from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five such deaf patients in mental institutions in the state of Michigan. I say estimated because we have found that several patients have been wrongly classified as having other mental disorders when in reality they are deaf persons who have a low mentality or are uneducated. More cases of this nature will undoubtedly be brought to light. I would like to make clear at this time that few if any of these mistakes can be blamed on the institutions themselves as they are all badly overcrowded and understaffed. On the contrary I would like to say that, at least here in Michigan, they are doing a wonderful job as a whole.

Generally speaking, the deaf in mental institutions here can be classified in three groups, (1) the mental defectives, who are better off in such an institution where they can receive proper medical and psychological treatment and where they do not have to face the problems of the usual outside environment, (2) mentally retarded or "slow" deaf who attended a day school or a school for the deaf but who matured too slow mentally to keep up with their age group and had to be sent home to parents who did not know what to do with them and so had them committed. In most cases these people have or will eventually reach the point where they can be taught a vocational skill and be rehabilitated. In cases like these, one cannot place the blame on any one factor. The schools can not be expected to stop everything and wait for these people to mature mentally nor can most parents who can not communicate with their own children be expected to understand his problem. (3) The uneducated deaf. This is probably the most pitiful of the lot because these people have been committed as being mentally or emotionally disturbed cases WITHOUT EVER HAVING HAD A CHANCE TO BETTER THEMSELVES. Since most of these people are past the

age limits established by our already overcrowded schools for the deaf and since, with few exceptions, the mental institutions of the country do not employ personnel who are especially trained to work with and further educate the deaf patients, it seems destined that many of this type of uneducated deaf will remain uneducated and institutionalized, unless the NAD and state organizations work hand in hand to raise funds to place more persons who are trained to work with and understand the deaf on the staffs of our state mental institutions around the nation.

Since beginning the project here in Michigan, I have interviewed all of the deaf patients at the Lapeer State Home and have classified them into the three groups which I have outlined. We have had monthly socials for the deaf patients and have begun classes for some of those in Group 2 and 3. However, since I am alone here, I am somewhat limited as to class time but have hopes of getting more help at a later date. The people in Group 3 do not have much communication, and we are now working on teaching them the sign language. In addition to this, I am, at their own request, teaching a class of nurses and attendants the manual alphabet and the sign language. All in all, the personnel here are becoming very "deaf conscious" and are behind the project 100%.

I will close for now with a final plug for more fanning of the aforementioned spark of interest. If you wish, I will write at a later date and keep you posted on our progress here in Michigan.

Richard Kent Johnson  
Davison, Michigan

**FLASH**—Queen City Club of the Deaf of Buffalo, New York, rocked Little Rock Association of the Deaf, three-time national champion, 71-63, to win its AAAD national basketball title. Full coverage of this 16th national classic will be in the next issue.

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# SPORTING AROUND

With Art Kruger

We're recounting the events that shaped the past decade termed by flossy historians as "The Fabulous Fifties." Listed in this column are the outstanding sports achievements of the deaf of the period, and, we believe, if any decade represented the tremendous growth and importance of sports in our lives it was the 50s.



ART KRUGER

It is clearly evident that THE SILENT WORKER played an instrumental role in the increasing popularity of sports in our schools for the deaf and Gallaudet College as well as among the adult deaf. THE SILENT WORKER, it's safe to say, recorded all of the great sporting events of the deaf of the 50s.

We have compiled what we feel is most representative of the sports field during the 50s.

We have been asked, "How would you rate the top sports events of the last decade from the following list?"

(1) John Smith's double track win at the 1953 Brussels International Games for the Deaf; (2) The starring of Henry Brenner, Lou Mariano, and Sammy Oates on hearing university football teams; (3) Mario D'Agata's capture of the world bantamweight boxing crown; (4) Mighty Joe Russell's great all-around athletic feats; (5) Dennis Wernimont's deaf world record-breaking 400 meter run at the 1957 Milan International Games for the Deaf; (6) Emil Hartman's amazing basketball scoring; (7) Quentin Amati's 10-foot jump shot at the final gun, giving NY Golden Tornadoes their first AAAD cage crown; (8) Clyde Nutt's great basketball shooting in AAAD nationals through the 50s. (9) Mary Ann Silagi's great tennis triumphs; (10) Helen Thomas' win of the women trapshooting championship of the United States; (11) Herb Deurmyer's golfing feats in MDGA meets; and (12) Gillian Hall's capture of several AAU titles in synchronized swimming.

We would have to choose D'Agata's world bantamweight crown as the top

thrill. Next would be the record-breaking performance of Wernimont, followed by Amati's final gun shot. How about you?

We don't think there can be any argument about the coach of the 50s. The choice has to be John Rybak, who skippered the St. Mary's School for the Deaf cagers to six straight Eastern schools for the deaf basketball tournament championships from 1951 to 1956. And in all tournament play during the decade, Rybak's boys won 34 games and lost only four.

The selection for all-around prep-school athlete of the "50" decade has to be Mighty Joe Russell of the Mississippi School for the Deaf. He was outstanding in football, basketball, and track, and he was the main reason why the Bulldogs were consistent winners in those three major sports during his four-year career at the school.

Russell performed on the football field so skillfully that he was named on the 1956 All Southern States High School football squad, and he was invited to play in the State All-Star game in Jackson in August, 1957, in which he played so brilliantly.

As a cager, Joe was voted the Most Valuable Player of the Mason-Dixon schools for the deaf basketball tournament for two consecutive years. In track he broke the state high school shot put record, setting a 54-9½ record, which is also a national school for the deaf mark.

A Jackson sports writer paid high compliment to Russell on his graduation from the Mississippi School. Gregory Favre of the State Times wrote:

**"Russell will long be remembered as one of Mississippi's most outstanding young men—Joe is definitely a man, not a boy.**

**He bowed out of the high school picture with his greatest performance in the state track meet when he busted the shot put record. Mighty Joe will be missed at MSD, but the things for which he stood and the inspiration he gave to others by overcoming a handicap and becoming such a sensation in the world of sports will live long after he has gone into the outer world."**



This is the Organizing Committee tackling the tremendous task of staging the IX World Games of the Deaf at Helsinki, Finland, August 6-10, 1961. They are from left to right: Jussi Luomajoki (secretary), Urho Lehtimäki (chairman), Jarmo Narmala, Kauko Makela, Oiva Virtanen (vice chairman), Osmo Entela (treasurer and advertiser), Timo Suviranta (general secretary), and Runo Savi-saari (vice chairman).

But Joe's most significant honor was an international one, when he won a gold medal in the shot put at the VIII International Games for the Deaf at Milan, Italy, in 1957. He also took a silver medal in the discus and placed sixth in the javelin.

The story of the decade was the growth of interest in our International Games for the Deaf.

The top team event was the 1957 overtime tussle between Little Rock and Milwaukee for the AAAD cage championship and the right to represent the USA at the Milan "Deaf Olympic" Games.

Biggest shock was St. Mary's opening game loss to American in the 1958 Eastern Schools for the Deaf Basketball Tournament.

Biggest surprise was the decline in power of Arkansas and Iowa Schools for the Deaf in football and basketball.

The most amazing team was the 1958-59 cage team of the Mt. Airy Schools that tasted defeat 19 times during the 1957-58 season and came back the following year to win 12 of the last 14 games and the 27th edition of the Eastern Schools for the Deaf championship.

And the five most momentous happenings of the 50s were (1) the establishment of the AAAD Hall of Fame in 1952; (2) the record number of THIRTEEN undefeated school for the deaf elevens in one decade; (3) the shattering of national school for the deaf track and field record in six dif-





**MASON-DIXON schools for the deaf coaches with their "loot"—left to right: Cecil B. Davis (team sportsmanship and 4th place), Jim Dilettoso of Virginia (2nd place), Harry L. Baynes and his assistant Moran Colburn of Alabama (1st place), and Joe Combs and Head Coach John Shipman of Louisiana (3rd place).**

ferent events (4) the amazing winning record of the North Carolina School in football, basketball, and track, and (5) the continued strength of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf.

How about All-American teams of the deaf prep schools of "The Fabulous Fifties"? Well, take a look at them as follows:

#### Football

- E — Ted McBride, North Carolina
- E — Robert Mister, Iowa
- T — Ted Schultz, Illinois
- T — Adriano Manieri, Mt. Airy
- G — Doyle Diedrich, Oklahoma
- G — Louis Cannon, Louisiana
- C — Boyce Crocker, Alabama
- QB — Charles Buemi, West Virginia
- HB — Sammy Oates, Texas
- HB — Joe Russell, Mississippi
- FB — Wallace Currier, Virginia

The 50s also saw other outstanding backs such as Clyde Clark of Oklahoma, Edward Arrivello of Mt. Airy, Myron Smith of Minnesota, James Beeler of Tennessee, Gardy Rodgers of Kansas, Jack Rampley of Illinois, Eddie Miller, of North Carolina, Clyde Heurtin of Louisiana, and Larry Jones of West Virginia.

#### Basketball

- F — Dennis Wernimont, Iowa
- F — Emil Hartman, Ohio
- F — Eddie Lanig, Missouri
- F — Barry Siekierka, Mt. Airy
- C — William Schwall, St. Mary's

- C — Jim Blake, Indiana
- G — Tom Lorello, New York
- G — Joe Russell, Mississippi
- G — Edward Ketchum, Arkansas
- G — Kevin Milligan, St. Mary's

Other outstanding cagers during the 50s were Hugo Guidi of New York, John Wynn of Florida, Delbert Boese of Nebraska, George Fuller of Rochester, John Miller of Kendall, Jimmy Mitchell of South Dakota, Joe Jezerski of Western Pennsylvania, Rolph Foster of Montana, Wayne Spears of Oklahoma, Maurice Mosley of California, Mike Dorel of Western Pennsylvania, Tom Klbeckaof Illinois, Clyde Russell of Arizona, Quentin Amati of St. Mary's, Francis Berst of St. Mary's, Robert Lagomarsini of St. Mary's, Kevin Brand of New York, Roger Konoski of New York, Paul Kaessler of New York, Charles Beumi of West Virginia, and Franklin Chism of Arkansas.

#### Track and Field

- 100 — Ted Hames, N. Carolina, 9.9
- 220 — Gary Tyhurst, Calif., 22.3
- 440 — Ted Hames, N. Carolina, 49.7
- 880 — George Ellinger, Kan. 2:02.1
- Orlando Lugo, Arizona, 2:02.6
- Mile — Duane McDaniel, North Dakota, 4:38.
- 120 HH — Peter Hernandez, Arizona, 15.2
- 180 LH — Ted McBride, North Carolina, 20.0
- Shot Put — Joe Russell, Mississippi, 54-10¼

- Discus — Joe Russell, Miss., 45-0
- Pole Vault — John Streslesky, Indiana, 11-6
- Board Jump — Robert Mister, Iowa, 21-8¾; Peter Hernandez, Arizona, 21-8¼
- High Jump — Gilbert Brown, Mt. Airy, 6-0

And what about the 60s?

Well, we'll venture to predict—

That Clyde Nutt will drop in his 1000th point in the AAAD nationals.

That USA will win first place in track and field of both men and women at the forthcoming IX International Games for the Deaf at Helsinki, Finland, August 6-10, 1961.

That the X International Games for the Deaf will take place in our country in 1965.

That the American Athletic Association of the Deaf will celebrate its 25th anniversary at its birthplace in Akron, Ohio, in 1969.

That Edward Rodman's national school for the Deaf records in the 220 yard dash (22.2) and the broad jump (22 feet) will be broken.

That American, New York, Mt. Airy, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Wisconsin will abandon baseball and take up track and field.

That there will be a national softball tournament of the deaf in 1965.

And that we'll hear from some long-memoried readers, on New Year's Day, 1970, if some of these predictions fail to materialize.

#### "Dummy" Taylor's Clippings and Books Now in National Baseball Hall of Fame

Luther H. (Dummy) Taylor's books containing newspaper clippings on his major league career have been forwarded to and accepted by the National Baseball Hall of Fame and museum at Cooperstown, New York, it was reported by William Marra, a teacher at the Kansas School for the Deaf and a close friend of the late New York Giant pitcher.

The entire collection is preserved in the library at the historic shrine.

Sid C. Keener, director of the Hall of Fame, wrote Marra that every now and then an old-time baseball fan from the New York area drifted into the baseball shrine and inquired about Taylor, or if they had any data pertaining to his career, and that the books would be available for such requests.

"Dummy," a graduate of the Kansas School, pitched for the Giants from 1900 to 1908. When his playing days

came to an end, he returned as boys' supervisor and director of athletics and remained there until 1923. Then after serving for a few years as athletic coach at the Iowa School, Taylor was for many years a housefather at the Illinois School. Following his retirement in 1941, he continued to make Jacksonville his home till his death two years ago. During his last years he was a scout for the Giants for the Giants and umpired many local games, both at Illinois College and in the leagues. He received a citation for his services to athletics at a public ceremony at Illinois College.

### Fearless Deaf Motorcyclists

Just off hand, the cute mother of Bertram Hall of Santa Monica, California can think of a bushel of things to be thankful for . . .

The fact that her son is unhurt and well after several years of motorcycle racing.

"I never tried to discourage him because if I took racing away from him I'd be taking away the biggest part of his life," reflected his mother. "What satisfaction would there be to force him to give up motorcycle racing—just to please me? Besides, I'm no longer frightened. I learned to put my faith in God's hands that he'd be all right—and you see, he is."

Each year, for 39 years, there has been an annual Big Bear Run, the National Race of Hazards, where motorcycles go over Big Bear Mountain, through snow, ice, desert sand, rocks, clay, mud, and through brooks. And there were over 300 racers competing in the 1960 race.

Using a 500 cc. cycle, Bertram Hall finished 141st in the 1959 race. He took a few spills and lost his gasoline and chance to finish this year's race, just within 15 miles of his goal, but he expects to be back next year to try it all over again. His burning ambition is to realize his life's dream in winning the "500" race.

A graduate of Maine School, Bertram has had some seven trips across the country, coast to coast—Los Angeles to Portland, Maine. One year he started from Los Angeles and in 3½ days he was in Hartford, Connecticut. Another day saw him at the end of his trip, home in Portland, at only a cost of \$45.00.

The first time he raced in the Mexican National Prix Race at Tecate, a run of 100 miles, with over 100 expert riders, he surprised them all by finish-



**Bertram Hall, fearless deaf motorcycle racer of Santa Monica, California, holds his prize for finishing 25th in the Mexican National Guard Prix at Tecate. Looking at his prize is Ronald Fischer of Van Nuys, California. Hall is 38 years old and still a bachelor.**

ing 25th, and he only an amateur.

Now aged 38 and still a bachelor, Bertram has been living in Los Angeles County for ten years.

In the 1960 Big Bear Run entered, besides Hall, were Pat Christopher of Torrence, Nicky Longoria of Inglewood, Bobby Skedsmo of Compton, and Calvin Tatum of Canoga Park. Only Christopher finished 154th in this race.

Bobby Skedsmo, the youngest rider, is only 15 years old. He has been using a 200 cc. class (small bike). He is a protege of Hall, who has been teaching him to ride since he was 12 years of age.

Ronald Fischer of Van Nuys, California, is already well known for his riding. He has won nine trophies all

with his 250 cc. class (small bike) in the "Hare and Hound Races."

Hall, Christopher, and Longoria often race in the "Scramble Races."

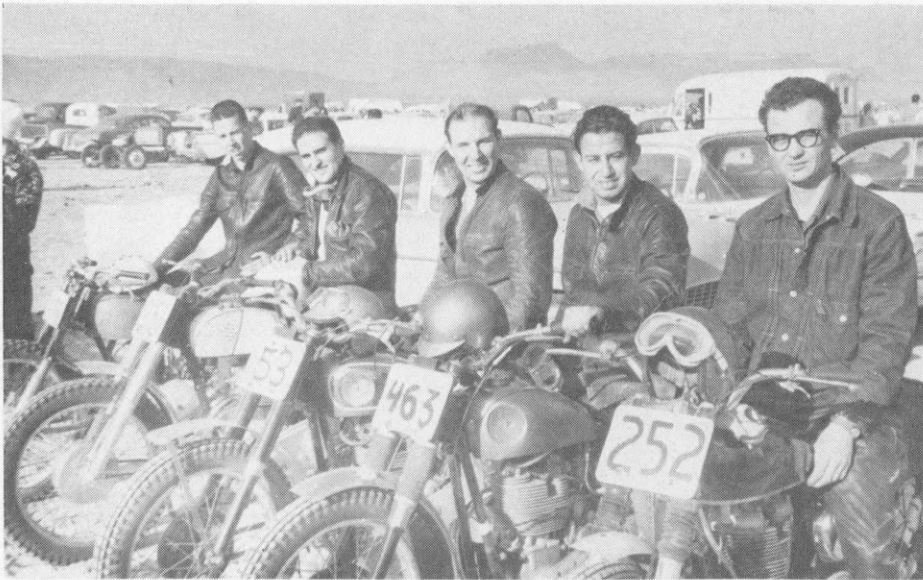
### Van Nevel Newest Gallaudet Cage Star

Albert Van Nevel is young man who wants to go into business when he graduates from Gallaudet College.

He did a grand business of collecting points for the Bison's basketball team during the 1959-60 season. In nineteen games he had a total of 410 points for an overall average of 21.6 points per game, and had 277 rebounds in all, leading the team. His field goal percentage was .414. Van Nevel came in third in the Mason-Dixon conference with a 22.9 average.

The 19-year-old freshman underwent





These are fearless California deaf motorcycle racers who participated in the 39th annual National Big Bear Run on January 10, 1960. Left to right: Bobby Skedsmo of Compton; Pat Christopher of Torrence; Bertram Hall of Santa Monica; Nicky Longoria of Inglewood; and Calvin Tatum of Van Nuys.

a mastoid operation two years ago and has been deaf since.

A three-year basketball star at Weber High School in Chicago, Van Nevel was offered a scholarship to Purdue before the mastoid infection struck.

He helped gain the 1958 city championship playoffs by averaging 18-plus points a game. Weber had compiled a 22-3 record before bowing to the ultimate champion in the first playoff game.

That was the last basketball game Albert ever played where he could hear the crowd cheer.

After the operation he sat out a year "because I didn't know anything about Gallaudet.

"Then the vocational rehabilitation section of the Illinois Board of Education stepped in and helped pay my way to Gallaudet," he explained.

At Gallaudet, he is majoring in business administration, and his grades are near the top of the freshman class. In high school he maintained an 85 per cent average.

The 6-3 star explains Gallaudet's 2-17 record this way: "Most of us are new to one another and don't know the other's moves. We can score all right, but our defense is weak."

But to our way of thinking, take Albert Van Nevel, Dennis Wernimont, Roger Konoski, Charles Buemi, Bill McCoy, and Paul Kaessler, and what do you have? You guessed it, an unbeatable team, take it from us.

The college has a rule on athletes which reads: To participate in any intercollegiate sport, a student must be in good academic standing. A student who is ineligible is automatically dropped from all intercollegiate athletic squads. It means if a student has a grade point average of below 70 for any semester he is ineligible for athletic competition the following semester. For this very reason all of those star cagers except Van Nevel were not playing basketball the recent season. That's tough, but it's the way things go there.

Gallaudet College basketball mentor Robert Jackson said that Albert Van Nevel would make an excellent guard for a better team. Van, in his high school days, played guard and was the shortest man on the team there. This was his first year as a permanent center. He has a wonderful sense of balance and extremely deft hands as well as quick. He hit an average of 27.0 before the opponents started ganging up on him. He was first in scoring then, and went down slowly until his last game, when he had scored six points and grabbed eight rebounds in the first five minutes before spraining his ankle badly and having to leave the game with only five minutes to his name. That also hurt his average.

His favorite shots are, in order, his jump shot and either his long shot or layup. His beautiful layups are almost impossible to stop.

## Skedsmo and Quartermus Excellent Material for "Deaf Olympics"

These two sophomore co-eds proved one point Gallaudet College track and field mentor Tom Berg has been driving at for some time. They proved that the college does have some co-eds who are potential track and field material for the forthcoming IX International Games for the Deaf, to be held in Helsinki, Finland, August 6-10, 1961.

Several of co-eds entered winter meets last January. They took part in the South Atlantic AAU indoor meet at the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore, January 9, and Lillian Quartermus took a bronze medal by placing third in the 60-yard dash, while Caroline Skedsmo came out fourth. These girls were very close at the finish, and with experience in starting they should be very good "Deaf Olympic" material.

And in the Washington Evening Star Games, the 13th annual edition, held on January 23, at the National Guard Armory, Skedsmo won a silver medal and Quartermus a bronze medal by placing second and third respectively in the 70-yard hurdles. Quartermus also placed fourth in the high jump at 4 feet 4 inches. She has been jumping only a while, and with practice and experience she should go up at 4'8" or better.

## Baynes Finally Coaches a Tournament Winner

In 1928 Coach Harry L. Baynes started the first basketball team at the Louisiana School. During the last week of January he returned to LSD with another team and walked off with the Mason-Dixon basketball tournament championship.

Baynes' Silent Warriors from the Alabama School for the Deaf Saturday night, January 30, ripped a good Virginia Red Raider quintet, 60-37, in the finals of the eighth annual Mason-Dixon meet at the LSD gym.

The victory avenged a 58-47 Alabama loss to the strong Virginia five in the finals of last year's tourney.

Coach Baynes served at the Baton Rouge institution from 1924 to 1929 but has been at Alabama for the past 31 years.

And after those THIRTY-SIX years of coaching, Harry L. Baynes realized his life's dream in winning a basketball tournament championship.

In Saturday night's consolation contest the host LSD Mustangs shaded the Mississippi Bulldogs, 29-28, in a

thriller to take third-place honors.

Louisiana and Mississippi were the busiest teams in the tourney with four outings apiece.

The Mustangs defeated South Carolina in Friday's opening action, 59-53, and beat Florida's Dragons, 43-39, in a losers' bracket semifinal Saturday afternoon. LSD's only tournament loss was to Virginia, 60-44.

Mississippi fell to Alabama, 46-38, in the second round, after defeating Florida, 61-40, in the opening game of the tournament. The Bulldogs then walloped South Carolina, 66-40, in Saturday afternoon's losers bracket semifinal to gain a consolation berth against Louisiana.

The Louisiana-Mississippi consolation fray was a nip-and-tuck heart-stopper all the way. Since this was their fourth game of the tourney, they decided to play it slow and cool. The first found them downright frigid with the thaw leaning toward Louisiana, 12-9.

But the Bulldogs came out winging in the third period and bucketed 17 points to pull to what appeared to be a safe 26-21 pad going into the final segment.

Then the Mustangs rallied, going ahead 27-26 with three minutes remaining. Louisiana had a 29-28 edge with 16 seconds showing on the clock and Mississippi in possession. But the clock won't operate properly and there was considerable confusion when the timekeeper called the game to an end after keeping the final seconds on a stop watch. The clock still showed eight seconds remaining.

A field goal was all the scoring Mississippi could muster in the last quarter.

But Bama's Silent Warriors pulled the tourney shocker in the championship game. It marked the fifth time in eight years that Virginia had been favored in the finals only to be upset four times.

The Warriors hustled on the backboards to completely outrebound the shade shorter Raiders, and they hustled on defense to steal the ball time and time again on half-hearted Virginia passes.

With Robert Watson and Burrell Norris controlling the boards, Alabama's little front line men took over the scoring worries.

Speedy Carl Bowman, a 5-6 senior, had the best luck in that department pumping in 21 points, high for the game. A couple of ball thieves, Wayman



This was the scene as The Washington Evening Star Games got underway at the National Guard Armory on January 23, 1960, before a capacity crowd of 5300. More than 1000 athletes, including Gallaudet College co-eds, competed in the indoor track and field events. Insert are two beautiful and brilliant Gallaudet lassies, Lillian Quartermus (left) and Caroline Skedsmo (right) who proved they are excellent "Deaf Olympics" material as Misses Skedsmo and Quartermus took second and third places respectively in the 70-yard hurdles, while Quartermus placed fourth in the high jump at 4' 4".

Harkins and Joe Wolfe, were next in the 'Bama scoring parade. Harkins picked up 16 points and Wolfe netted 12.

The Silent Warriors first took the lead with 6:10 left in the first period, 5-4, and never fell behind again. In fact, that was as close as Virginia could get.

Virginia's ace, Tommy Sullivan, was erratic but still led the Raiders with 16 points, 10 less than he netted in Virginia's semifinals win over Louisiana.

**South Carolina had the biggest boy in the tournament in Charles McKinney, who towers six feet seven inches. In pre-game practice McKinney could and did dunk the ball through the basket like Wilt Chamberlain and Bob Pettit, but for some reason they couldn't fathom, in actual play he wasn't stationed under the basket, nor did his mates feed him the ball very much.**

#### American Victor in Eastern Event

American School of West Hartford, Connecticut, host to the 28th annual Eastern Schools for the Deaf Basketball Tournament, finally won the championship, shading Western Pennsylvania, 65-64, in the semis and defeating champion Mt. Airy, 61-59, in the finals in two thrilling encounters which would have done justice to the best of our tournaments.

This was the first victory for ASD since a Joseph Bouchard coached team

turned the trick in Frederick, Maryland, in 1929. ASD has been close a few times, but this is the first time it went all the way in 31 years.

Substitute guard Davis Taglia dropped two free throws with 24 seconds left to give ASD a thrilling victory on what was the 25th anniversary of the school's superintendent, Dr. Edmund B. Boatner. It was on Saturday night, February 27, 1960.

The Pennsylvania School took an lead and held 12 to 9 advantage at the end of the first quarter, but the American cagers spurted ahead at the half, 31 to 23. After that the West Hartford hoopmen were not caught although the old champions hung on grimly to force the issue right down to the final seconds.

Captain Al Couthen, with 19 points, led the sharpshooting American School players, with Dave Shepard close behind with 17. Barry Siekierka was able to score only 11 points for Mt. Airy.

Western Pennsylvania of Pittsburgh won over St. Mary's of Buffalo in the contest to determine third and fourth places. It was close only in the middle stages when the Buffalo boys made a game fight to catch up but didn't quite make it, and then the Pittsburghers started drawing away. The final score: Western Pa. 63, Mt. Airy 44.

New York School for the Deaf of White Plains won the consolation final, equivalent to fifth place by defeating New Jersey, 50-48. Fanwood was be-



hind all the time but caught up at the end.

The West Hartford-Pittsburgh game was a heartstopper. Pittsburgh started off like a house afire, and West Hartford kept blowing easy baskets. But Coach Oscar Shirley's boys settled down and made up their ten-point deficit with a 27-all halftime score. It was nip and tuck most of the rest of the game, but in the end West Hartford drew away, and Pittsburgh's last second basket made it look closer than it really was.

ASD managed the triumph despite the fine 42-point performance by Jack Antal, 17-year-old, 6-1 forward of Western Pennsylvania. Bob Shepard scored 29 points for the victors while Don Wade chipped in with 16 points.

In the other semi-final contest, Mt. Airy scored a 67-51 victory after St. Mary's got within one point in the last period, after a nip-and-tuck last half. Barry Siekierka led the winners with 26 points and Glenn Wolfangle was tops for the Buffalo quintet with 24.

There were nine schools competing in the 28th edition. West Virginia was tied up as host of a high school district tournament. Mt. Airy and Kendall played the first game. Scores:

Mt. Airy 59, Kendall 26  
St. Mary's 73, Maryland 35  
American 53, Fanwood 37  
Western Pa. 78, New Jersey 49  
Mt. Airy 73, Rome 20

Mt. Airy 67, St. Mary's 51  
American 65, Western Pa. 64

Fanwood 52, Kendall 30  
New Jersey 51, Maryland 23  
Fanwood 51, Rome 35

Fanwood 50, New Jersey 48 (5th)  
Western Pa. 63, St. Mary's 44 (3rd place)

American 61, Mt. Airy 59 (final)

P.S. Photos of Alabama and American basketball teams will appear in the JUNE edition of THE SILENT WORKER.

#### Mary Ann Silagi Still Great in Tennis

Thanks to Mrs. Rose Silagi who sent us several newspaper clippings so show that her deaf daughter Mary Ann did very well in tennis this past summer. In all, she brought home thirteen trophies.

Now 18 years old, Mary Ann Silagi is ranked fifth in the state of Wisconsin in women's singles and fourth in girls' 18 singles. In the girls' 18 doubles the Silagi and Roxy Fuller combination is ranked FIRST in the state.

Here're some of her outstanding



**TOPS AMONG WOMEN**—Jean Scrum, left, of Madison Wisconsin, women's singles champion in the Western Wisconsin Open tennis tournament, admires one of the silver bowls with DEAF Mary Ann Silagi, Glendale, and Katie Meyer, Nashota, right. Miss Meyer won the girls' 18 singles and teamed with Miss Silagi to capture the women's singles. Silagi is the best bet to represent the USA in tennis at the forthcoming International Games for the Deaf at Helsinki, Finland, August 6-10, 1961.

Mary Ann Silagi, whose hometown achievements this past summer: is Glendale, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee, had a match with Mrs. Dorothy Knode of Forest Hills, New York, in the women's singles of the Western Open tennis tournament. She lost, 1-6, 2-6, but this is something for Mrs. Knode is ranked FIFTH in the NATION.

At the Western Wisconsin Open tennis meet, Mary Ann Silagi lost to Katie Meyer of Nashota, Wisconsin, in the finals of the girls' 18 singles, 4-6, 6-2, 1-6, but joined her conqueror to capture the WOMEN's doubles from Jean Bach and Betty Swanson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, 4-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Mary Ann Silagi upset Barbara Mueller of Thiensville, Wisconsin, in the girls' 18 singles finals of the Kozy tennis meet, 6-4, 6-4, and then she and Marge Collopy of Milwaukee teamed up for women's doubles honors by defeating the Stella Peplowski-Dolores Rudolph duo, 6-2, 6-0.

Mary Ann Silago took girls' 18 honors

in the suburban division of the Milwaukee Journal's junior tennis tournament and qualified for the state finals at Wauwatosa. She took this title with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over Marge Balisteri, also of Glendale.

And lastly Mary Ann Silagi was picked by the Wisconsin Tennis Association for a squad of five girls for the midwestern junior Wightman Cup series at Toledo, Ohio, last June 16-18. She participated in four tennis matches and won all of them. She defeated a girl from Southwest Michigan, 6-1, Indiana, 6-0, 6-0, and Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.

Mary Ann Silagi certainly is our first choice to represent the United States in tennis at the IX International Games for the Deaf, to be held at Helsinki, Finland, August 6-10, 1961, and we have a feeling that she could cop the world deaf title in women's singles. At present we are seeking another deaf girl to team with Silagi for the women's doubles event at this international gathering. If you know of anyone, contact us.

# National Association of the Deaf

Dr. Byron B. Burnes, President

Robert M. Greenmun, Sec.-Treas.

## Auditor's Report

Submitted herewith is the financial statement covering the 30-month period, July 1, 1957, through December 31, 1959. For your convenience in examining this statement the following catalogue is utilized:

1. The Balance Sheet

2. Statement of Income and Disbursements  
3. Report of the City National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, Illinois—Trust Department Re: Securities Held for the Account of The National Association of the Deaf

Upon the basis of the transactions reported to your auditor by your Secretary, Mr. Robert M. Greenmun, together with the statement submitted independently by your depository banks, your auditor hereby certifies that the attached statement together with the supporting exhibits correctly reflect the financial transactions and financial conditions of The National Association of the Deaf for the 30-month period, July 1, 1957, through December 31, 1959

s/s D. W. WILSON, JR., Auditor

### Balance Sheet December 31, 1959

#### ASSETS—CURRENT

City National Bank & Trust Co. Columbus, Ohio	\$ 604.67
City National Bank & Trust Co. Chicago, Ill. (Savings Acct.)	1,609.05
Office Petty Cash Fund	250.00
Total Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 2,463.72
Investments (at cost—see attached schedule for market value)	22,683.91
Total Current Assets	\$25,137.63

#### FIXED ASSETS

Office Furniture and Equipment	4,731.73
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#### OTHER ASSETS

Prepaid Expenses	517.90
Advances to The Silent Worker	500.00
Total Other Assets	1,017.90

TOTAL ASSETS \$30,887.26

#### LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$ 126.18
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#### CAPITAL

Capital Surplus	\$26,088.86
Surplus—Operating 6-30-57	5,646.58
Less: Net Operating Deficit 7-1-57 thru 12-31-59	974.36
Net Operating Surplus—12-31-59	4,672.22
Total Capital	30,761.08

TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL \$30,887.26

### Statement of Income and Disbursements July 1, 1957, thru December 31, 1959

#### INCOME

Annual Memberships	\$ 596.00
Life Memberships	463.00
Contributions	8,901.20
Affiliation Fees	1,315.00
Dollar-a-Month Club	18,619.00
Sale of Literature, Pamphlets, etc.	56.70
Discounts Earned	5.87
Dividends Received	2,600.99
Interest Earned	884.03
Bequests— Estate of J. O. Hamersley	9,682.80
Miscellaneous Income	54.38
Total Income	\$43,178.97

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Travel Expense— Officers and Board Members	\$ 4,914.58
Office Salaries	13,976.94
Officers Salaries	6,000.00
Payroll Taxes	588.51
Rent	3,445.50
Printing	627.60
Office Supplies	783.06
Postage	746.37
Telephone & Telegrams	442.72
Freight & Express	43.31
Professional Services	750.00
N.A.D. Convention Expense (1957)	47.50

Advertising	119.03
Insurance	159.00
Dues & Subscriptions	211.70
Repairs & Maintenance of Office Equipment	89.80
Publishing Expense	4,025.20
Silent Worker Subscription Expense	5,370.60
N.S.F. Checks	199.25
World Federation of Deaf— Delegate Expense	595.41*
Expenses—West Coast Vocational Rehabilitation Institute (Not Re- imbursable from U. S. Govt.)	170.87**
Interest Expense	165.84**
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	680.54
Total Disbursements	44,153.33
Net Operating Deficit— July 1, 1957, thru Dec. 31, 1959	\$ 974.36

\* As noted in previous statements, this item \$595.41, represents the difference between the amount raised by contributions to defray the expenses of sending a delegate to the World Federation of the Deaf convention held in Rome, Italy, and the actual expenses incurred by the delegate, Dr. B. B. Burnes. This item has been noted in prior statements by your auditor and is of course, an expense of your Association.

\*\* These two items, \$170.87 and \$165.84 cover expenses incurred by your association in the Vocational Rehabilitation Institute. Both are inadmissible expenditures by reason of the nature. The \$170.87 covers certain expenditures such as coffee breaks, entertainment and miscellaneous items. The other item \$165.84 represents the total interest cost of financing the Institute.

### Securities Held in Safekeeping For The National Association of the Deaf Endowment Fund, Trust No. 31081-00 Securities Held 12-31-59

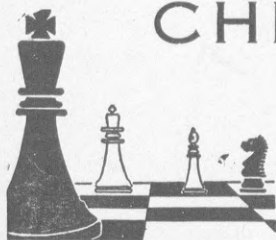
#### BONDS

Market Value—Close 12-31-59	
81 4,500.00 U.S. Treasury Bonds 2½ %	\$ 3,645.00
100 100.00 U.S. Savings Bonds Ss. F	
Due 8-1-62	100.00
107 3,000.00 Std. Oil Co. of Ind.	
30 year Convert. 3½ % Deb.	
Due 10-1-82 Opt. 10-1-62	3,210.00

#### SHARES OF STOCK

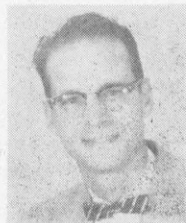
29¼ 100.00 Pacific Gas & Elect. Co.	
6% 1st Pfd. \$25 par Stock	2,925.00
57¾ 114.00 Commonwealth Edison Co.	
Common \$25 par.	6,540.75
55¾ 55.00 Continental Insurance Co.	
Capital \$5 par Stock	3,045.19
56½ 150.00 Corn Products Co.	
Common \$1 par Stock	8,475.00
55½ 163.20 Monsanto Chemical Co.	
Common \$2 par Stock	9,057.60
30¾ 34.00 Northern Illinois Gas Co.	
Common \$5 par Stock	1,024.25
4¾ 100.00 Peoples Printing Co., Reading, Pa.	
Capital \$5 par Stock	475.00
44¾ 45.00 Std. Oil of Indiana	
Capital \$25 par Stock	1,985.63
Total Securities	\$40,483.42





# CHECKMATE!

By "Loco" Ladner



Arthur Yule

Dear Mr. Ladner:

I am happy to send you a little information pertaining to my life which I hope will be of some interest to other chess players:

I was born in Sultan, Washington, on June 21, 1929, and lived there until 1937. I am 30 years old. I attended the School for the Deaf in Vancouver, Washington, from 1935 until 1950. I am a vocational graduate in shoe repairing and leather tooling. I live and work in Longview, Washington. I have worked for the Troy Laundry and Dry Cleaners for the past nine years. I am now a journeyman spotter. I have never married and live at home with my parents.

I learned to play chess while at school and have played for a little over ten years.

I do not have my records of wins since all my records were once destroyed by fire.

I like chess for a pastime and especially enjoy the feeling of competition, and also it keeps me in touch with old friends as well as making new friends.

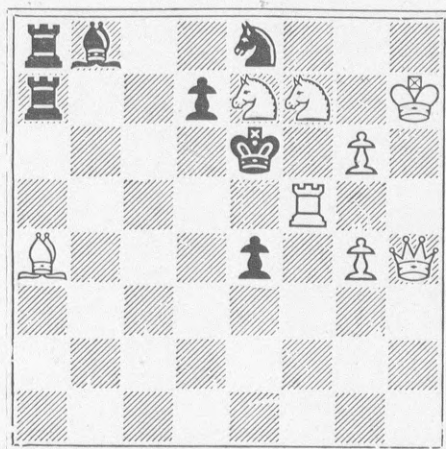
I hope this information will be of some help to you, and I enjoy very much reading of other people's lives.

Sincerely,  
Arthur Yule

## Case of the Misplaced Pawn

Chess players who have been cudgeling their brains trying to solve the January chess problem can now use their cudgels on the Chess Editor. Somehow a pawn got misplaced in the diagram with the result that the problem became insolvable and impossible. The White Pawn now on KR4 should have been on QB3. Then the solution is Q-KR5. To think a little pawn should disrupt the beautiful diagram but many a game has been ruined by a little pawn as we well know.

Now for another problem which we shall double check for accuracy:



White to play and mate in two moves.

**Flash: Yule and De Yarmon split their games for the first results in the Sixth Tournament now underway.**

\* \* \*

The shortest tournament game ever played lasted only four moves. It occurred between A. Gibaud and F. Lazard in a Paris championship. The moves were: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-Q2, P-K4; 3. PXP, N-N5; 4. P-KR3, N-N6! White resigned as Black forced mate or wins the Queen.

\* \* \*

The longest game ever played between masters lasted 168 moves. We shall not publish it in this column. The game took six sittings of a total of 22½ hours before one side won. The loser

had only his King against two Queens but hung on (perhaps hoping for an earthquake).

\* \* \*

F. Gutmayer, who wrote a book on how to become a chess master, never became one himself.

## Answers to True or False

(See Page 15)

1. True. At certain times: a vote can be changed **before** the results of the voting has been announced by the Chair, but **not** afterward; a vote **cannot** be changed when the vote is taken by ballot.

2. False. **Only** the ranking vice president, whose duty it is to put proposed amendments to vote, announces the results of the vote, and also decides a point of order.

3. True. Provided, the Chair has **not** announced the result of the vote.

4. False. The report **must stand as submitted**, but the resolutions or recommendations to be acted upon may be amended (changed) by the assembly.

5. True. Only when there is no minority to protect such as the reading of the minutes, the routine business—committees' reports or unimportant matters. But if important, the formality of voting is absolutely necessary. In other words, the Chair must put both affirmative side and negative side to vote, especially to protect the rights of the members to a secret ballot, and also to insure against "rail-roading."

6. True. They are acted upon before the presentation of the later minutes.

7. False. The proper motion is to **postpone** the motion until the next meeting.

8. True.

9. True. But if this would cost the assembly some money, the action must be authorized by the assembly before being carried out.

10. False. The Chair may declare the meeting adjourned **at will**, when all business is transacted unless a member claims the floor.

—Come to—

ALABAMA ASSOCIATION  
OF THE DEAF CONVENTION  
JUNE 3-4-5, 1960

at School for the Deaf  
Talledega, Alabama

## ★ CLUB DIRECTORY ★

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